Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863. NUMBER 295.

ever come back? The commissioned officers are white, but the non-commissioned were all black."

We find the following in an exchange, relative to the departure from Boston of the Union negro regiment—the 54th Massachusetts, bound for South Carolina:

The ranks of the regiment were entirely full. The men were dressed in regular United States uniform, and were armed and splendidly equipped. They were headed by a full band of colored musicians. The regiment made a magnificent appearance.

After being reviewed on Boston Common by Gov. John A. Andrew and his staff, the regiment embarked on the fine new steamer De Molay, which is to sail immediately.

The march of this splendid regiment through the city was attended by the most enthusiastic cheering, and such vast crowds as lined the streets have seldom before been seen.

The regiment was greeted all along their march with tremendous cheers, and they presented a most soldierly and imposing appearance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Hunter Superseded By General Gilmore.

THE ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Matters at the Capital, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1863.

Gen. Hunter has been removed from the Department of the South. General Gilmore succeeds him. Other important changes are expected in the same Department. The President's Assistant private Secretary, J. M. Hay, late a Colonel on Hunter's staff, is now returning to Washington.

Col. Wm. Birney, of the 4th New Jersey, son of Jas. G. Birney, once the abolition candidate for the Presidency, has been detailed as Inspector for organizing negro troops, and arrived Saturday night to enter upon his work. The fact of an officer of his standing being detailed, indicates an intention to go into the business of raising negro troops pretty vigorously. It is not unlikely that Col. Birney will superintend the organizing of these troops at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Bonds have been deposited for national banks at Cleveland and Chicago, and preliminary papers filed for a bank with $400,000 capital at Pittsburg.

Commissioner Lewis decided to-day that every covenanting male member of a Shaker community is entitled to exemption of $600 from the income tax.

The three highest in the graduating class of the Naval Academy are from the West, namely, H. Glass, Illinois, G. J. Dickman, Wisconsin, and C. McGegor, Illinois. H. C. Taylor, Ohio, is the seventh. Senator Harris' son is the sixth and Prince De Joinville's son the 12th. The last named has applied for immediate service as Ensign. Kellogg and Caughlin, of Illinois, are 17th and 18th in a class of 20.

Seventy rebel deserters have been sent to Philadelphia. By the new policy inaugurated by the Government, all rebel deserters hereafter coming within our lines, must, in addition to the oath of allegience, take an oath to remain north of Philadelphia during the war. If found south of Philadelphia, Penn., they are to be treated as spies. The Government have discovered that large numbers of rebels who arrive here under the garb of desertion, have, after gaining valuable information, taking rebel mails, &c., returned South.

The municipal election to-day has gone largely for what is called the Unconditional Union ticket, headed by Dixon for Collector.

So far as any principle was involved in the contest, the result is the defeat of the more radical supporters of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Reconnoissances made to-day to Warrenton and beyond, develop no rebel movement in this direction.

Medical officers are refused leave of absence on the ground that the times are too critical to permit the absence of surgeons from this vicinity.

Capt. S. B. Horsbrook, of the 65th Indiana regiment, has been dismissed the service for the publication of an article in the Evansvile, (Ind.) *Journal*, reflecting on Lieut. Col. Johnston, his superior officer.

A general Court Martial of the Potomac Army finds Capt. Alman B. Borden, Co. K, 3d Michigan, guilty of absence without leave, and sentences him to be dismissed from the service. Lieut. James D. Bennet, Co. B, 3d Michigan, guilty of the same, is sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances, and be cashiered. Gen. Hooker approves the sentence.

For the first time the Treasury statement of Friday showed a positive decrease in the volume of legal tender notes. The outstanding deposits yesterday foot up over three millions.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, June 1, 1863.

The collection taken up in this city to-day for the Sanitary Commission and relief of the wounded soldiers, reached over $1,000, of which the First Presbyterian Church contributed $600.

Gov. Yates, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Hon. O. M. Hatch, and Hon. Wm. Butler have chartered the steamer City of Alton to go immediately to Vicksburg for the relief of sick and wounded Illinois volunteers. A corps of twenty-five surgeons, and fifty nurses have been organized by the voluntary action of earnest friends of the soldiers of different parts of the State. The Sanitary Commissioner, Col. John Williams, has collected several car loads of Sanitary supplies, which are the contributions of Springfield, Jacksonville, and other aid societies and citizens. The Sanitary Commission of Chicago sends several car-loads, and the Commission will be represented in the expedition by a prominent gentleman of that city. The State Commissioner, Col. Williams, will be represented by Mr. D. T. Chase of this city, and an active, energetic and competent man who will accompany the supplies to the field, and see to their proper distribution.

Col. John S. Loomis, Acting Adjutant General, will accompany the expedition, report the extent of relief afforded, furnish names of sick and wounded soldiers taken from the field, and where each is sent, and the nature of the casualties which effect the entire number of those from Illinois with whom the fortunes of war have dealt unkindly. Large quantities of ice, liquors, &c., have been provided. Several members of the Legislature have arrived; among them the officers of both Houses, and the lobby promises to be well represented. The Chicago Horse Railroads are already in the field. An unusual number of arms have been sold in this city to citizens during the past few weeks; one pretence or another is given for the purchase of these arms. Pistols are the principal weapon sold. Meetings of armed military companies for the election of their officers have taken place in Brown county. During the last week such meetings have become frequent in various parts of the State.

The Governor will to-morrow send in his veto of the Congressional Apportionment bill, passed during the present session. The Governor has signed the bill providing for the appointment of a Supreme Court Report, and a reduction in the price of publishing the Reports to three dollars per volume. Governor Yates and lady left for Chicago at noon to-day.

FROM HELENA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, June 1.

By the steamer Winona we have the Memphis *Bulletin* to the 30th ult.

The *News* by the Lady Pike has the following: Passengers leaving Young's Point on the 26th on the Pike report three thousand men under Marmaduke in the rear of Helena. The post is believed in no danger. All the batteries from Island Sixty-five to Haines' Landing have been either destroyed or by the guerillas moved back.

The Government Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The Government Subscription Agent reports the sale to-day of $1,503,050 five-twenties.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

NEWS TO TUESDAY, MAY 26TH.

THE SITUATION CONTINUES UNCHANGED.

Important but Doubtful News.

PARTICULARS OF LATE BATTLES.

Details of Operations Before the City.

THE REPULSE OF GRANT'S ARMY ON THE 22ND OF MAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, June 1, 1863.

The news by the Winona to-night says that an officer who has had opportunity for examination, reports that the base of the Federal lines from right to left, on Mississippi, from the Yazoo to the lower part of Vicksburg, must be over six miles. The rear of our lines comes up to the rebel lines on the east of the town.

Our forces have undisputed possession of everything between the Big Black Bridge, to within sixty feet of the hills in the rear of the rebel army. No fears are felt that Grant may be attacked in his rear. Grant having occupation of the bluffs and other points, that must prevent such a movement on the part of the rebels.

Persons who have been to DeSoto Point, say that with a glass they cannot see a single human being in Vicksburg, save soldiers.

Our men capture horses daily, belonging to rebel troops. Several of our men have been captured by the rebels, but they have been paroled immediately, from a scarcity of food.

During the fight on Friday, a number of soldiers from an Iowa regiment scaled the walls of the fort northwest of the city, and held it for six hours, when reinforcements not coming up, they were captured by the Confederates but were soon paroled. That day, during the bombardment, a shell fell upon the jail in Vicksburg, demolishing the building.

In a late Memphis dispatch was an item stating that Gen. Carr had been killed in some one of the late battles in the vicinity of Vicksburg. It will afford relief to his relations and friends to learn that this was untrue. Gen. Carr's brother has just returned from Memphis and below, and found him alive, well and unhurt.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 21, via CAIRO, June 1.

Gen. Grant encompassed Vicksburg on Monday evening last, the 18th inst., driving the rebels before him from all their points of occupation.

Jackson was partially destroyed on the 14th. The rebels burned the Big Black river bridge.

We have captured over fifty pieces of artillery since the fight at Port Gibson.

McClernand's corps rests its left on the Mississippi river below the city. McPherson occupies the centre, and Sherman occupies the right, which has reached Chickasaw Bluffs, on the Yazoo river.

Since Monday evening an unceasing bombardment has been kept up, and three general charges have been made along the entire lines. The enemy's positions on the bluffs surrounding the city are very strong and will cost us heavy loss if taken by storm.

Gunboats and mortar boats are firing on the city from the front and bursting shells in the streets.

The rebels are said to be from 15,000 to 25,000 strong. Pemberton is in command.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—A staff officer of one the commanding Generals in Grant's army, who left Vicksburg on Wednesday last, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and left last evening for Washington. He brings the latest news from Grant's army, and was in consultation with Gen. Burnside a good portion of yesterday.

He states that Gen. Grant is perfectly certain of his ability to take Vicksburg, but says it will take time, perhaps a week longer, and perhaps two weeks. Three assaults have been made on the rebel works with heavy columns of our forces, in all of which we were repulsed. The assault was made by Gen. Sherman with 20,000 men, and of that number 600 were killed and a large number wounded.

General Grant is now engaged in building works, with the view of taking the place by regular approaches. He is also mining some of the rebel works. Our outer line is within one hundred yards, at points, of the rebel works, and our sharpshooters prevent the rebels from working their heavy guns. He says the rebel works in the rear of the city are far more formidable than those on the front.

General Grant has been reinforced by a considerable portion of Gen. Banks' forces, and more are coming. This officer states that Gen. Johnston is still in the neighborhood of Jackson, Miss., gathering forces to attack Grant's rear, but that he has not yet succeeded in obtaining fifteen thousand men, while he is short of both provisions and ammunition, and the roads having been destroyed he cannot obtain either.

It is certain that the Black River bridge has been destroyed, and it is positively known that Johnston has not thrown any of his men across the river. Gen. Grant has far more men guarding that river than Johnston can gather up, and no apprehensions whatever are felt by Gen. Grant, or his Division Commanders, of any serious attack in their rear.

Our gunboats were occasionally shelling Vicksburg, and the rebel water batteries having been silenced, the gunboats were not molested by the rebel guns.

This officer states that a flag of truce was sent into Vicksburg to obtain the body of Capt. Washington, when the rebels fired on the flag and the men returned.

It is reported that Vicksburg is short of water, the inhabitants and soldiers being compelled to rely on wells and cisterns in the city, they having been cut off from both the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers, and that there was considerable distress on this account.

This officer states that there is no question but that Grant will take Vicksburg, and that it was only a question of time.

General Grant has taken 8,400 prisoners and 84 pieces of artillery.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, June 1, 1863.

The steamer Winona brought up from Memphis the following wounded Illinois officers, late from the battle fields in and near Vicksburg.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Wormoth of Gen. McClernand's staff, wounded severely, but not dangerously, in the shoulder; Major J. M. Fisher, 33d Illinois, in leg; Capt. J. A. Russell, Co. H, 93d Illinois in face; Capt. L. B. Crocker in arm; Capt. Chandler in arm.

All are doing well, and are *en route* for their homes.

Hon. P. B. Fouke came also on the Winona. He has been to the army on a general tour of inspection of the troops from his district, with a view to adding to their comfort.

CAIRO, June 1—4 P. M.—The prisoners from below have arrived, and are now debarking.

Several deserters from the rebel service, and who have taken the oath of allegiance, are here. They left Vicksburg Monday evening. They belong in Missouri, and left that State under Price. They say Pemberton's force is between 28,000 and 30,000. Vicksburg, in their opinion, will soon surrender. The rebels have no large amount of supplies in the city. The rebel loss, in the battle on Friday, was very large.

No boats have arrived from below, except those with prisoners, in thirty-six hours. It is said the boats at Memphis have all been impressed into Government service.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says:

"Government has no intelligence later than the 26th, when Grant was progressing favorably. The silence of the Richmond papers is considered as an augury that nothing has occurred at Vicksburg encouraging to the public."

A correspondent of the New York Evening *Post*, dating near Vicksburg, May 23d, says: "This is the fourth day Grant's army has lain around the intrenchments of Vicksburg. During that time there have daily battles and continual cannonading. At least 2,000 of our men have been placed *hors du combat* in the several charges ordered against the rebel earthworks.

"During last night the gunboats and mortars in front of Vicksburg kept up a continual fire, and several buildings were burned by the explosion of shells.

At 8 o'clock this morning, cannonading commenced along our entire line, from every hill-top in front of the enemy's works. Rebel guns were dismounted, embrasures torn out of the parapets, and caissons destroyed. The rebels were powerless to reply, as our skirmishers were close to their works, unerringly picking off the rebel gunners. This cannonade continued two hours, when Smith's, Carr's, and Osterhaus' divisions charged through a murderous cross and enfilading fire, close up to the rebel works, where an impassable ditch, with sharp stakes, was encountered. Our men planted their flag directly in front of the fort, then crouched down behind the embankment, out of range of the rebel fire. The rebels inside of the fort could not show themselves above the parapet without meeting death from our sharpshooters, and only could affect anything by cutting off the fuses to their shells, lighting them, and rolling them out over the outer edge of the embankment. Subsequently our boys, with picks and shovels, dug a breach into one fort, and this was thus taken. One fort was gallantly taken by storm by Carr's division.

During the three days we lost five officers killed, including three Colonels, and fifty wounded. Steele's force is reported to have lost 1,000 men.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A dispatch to the President, from headquarters of the army of the Potomac, says: Our flag of truce to day brought no papers, but the latest news to the rebels is a dispatch from Johnston, May 27th, to the effect that up to that time the Unionists had been repulsed with great slaughter, and the dead were becoming very offensive.

FROM THE SEVENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS.

A private dispatch from P. L. Underwood, dated at Memphis, on Saturday, to Underwood & Co., of this city, conveying information of the safety of parties named in the dispatch, members of the First Board of Trade, (72d Illinois) regiment, adds the following as among the gallant and lamented dead of that regiment:

COMPANY D—KILLED.
Alfred A. Walker, Edward Kane, Wm. Works.

COMPANY E—KILLED.
Lieut. Mowry, of Chicago.

COMPANY G—KILLED.
Lieut. Bingham, of Chicago.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]
IN CAMP IN REAR OF VICKSBURG.

THE BATTLE ON THE 22D.

The events of the 19th, 20th and 21st had wearied us all and disappointed most of us. No army was ever more confident of achieving a glorious success than was ours of entering Vicksburg on the 19th. So fully assured were we of victory, that we postponed it from day to day.

It became known on the morning of the 21st, that at ten o'clock next morning the whole line of the enemy's works would be assaulted, and I did not hear of a single doubt being expressed as to the result. "To storm the works is to take Vicksburg," was the universal opinion among officers and men.

THE ENEMY'S STRONGEST POINT.

Gen. Grant was of opinion that the key to Vicksburg was in front of Gen. McPherson's corps, the center of the rebel lines. There are a number of forts there, the two principal ones commanding the main road to Jackson, and directly in the rear of Vicksburg Court House. To silence the guns here, several of our best batteries were ordered into position—among them three Parrott guns, manned and officered by the 1st regulars. Between our sharpshooters and our artillery, we silenced the guns in these forts, but as we afterward learned, that damaged the rebels only a little. Our shells set fire to a number of cotton bales inside of the forts.

Before two o'clock on the morning of the 22d, our artillery had fired and destroyed three service magazines in rebel forts, one on the center and two on the left. They were small affairs, judging from the explosions which occurred.

THE ASSAULT ON THE CENTER.

The assault was to have been made all along the lines at ten o'clock, A. M. The order was not obeyed, I think, by a single division of the army. At the appointed time, our lines occupied exactly the position assigned them on the previous day, and up to eleven o'clock, the skirmishers had not advanced, save those of one or two divisions. On the center, the first and third Brigades of General Logan's division, commanded by General's John E. Smith and John D. Stevenson advanced at about half past eleven o'clock. Two regiments of Stevenson's brigade were provided with scaling ladders, forty feet long, but had no opportunity to use them, being driven back before reaching the rifle pits. Logan's men went on bravely, but were met by overwhelming numbers of the intrenched foe. Hundreds of them jumped into the ditches, but the number who reached the parapet was small. Nearly two companies rushed into the fort and were captured. The flag of the 7th Missouri was planted on the parapet after seven color bearers had been shot down. Amid a terrific storm of bullets and grape-shot, the third Brigade maintained its position until recalled by orders from the proper source. They advanced, holding their fire to pour into the rifle pits, after their ascent of the parapet. The enemy gave them volley after volley as they approached, sending terrible devastation among their ranks. Col. Dollins, of the 81st Illinois, was shot through the head while gallantly leading his regiment. He expired in a few moments, while exhorting his men to push forward in the charge. The loss in Stevenson's brigade will reach nearly 300.

To the left of Logan, in the center, General Quinby's division joined in the assault. Like their brave comrades under Stevenson and Smith, their valor and courage was great, but could not accomplish the work assigned them. They were driven back with heavy loss. Col. Boomer, of the 26th Missouri, commanding the 2d brigade of this division, was killed on the field.

THE ASSAULT ON THE LEFT.

On the left Gen. McClernand commenced the assault earlier than any other commander. The first advance was made by McClernand's centre, Gen. A. J. Smith's division, of two brigades, commanded by Col. Landrum and General Burbridge. As early as 11 o'clock, Landrum's men took a fort, and were in actual possession of it. General Osterhaus, on their left, made a breach on the south side of their work, with his artillery. There were two companies of rebel soldiers in it at the time—one of them ran away, and the other actually burrowed their way through the earth to meet our men in front, and surrendered as prisoners. Landrum, on obtaining possession of the fort, put a pioneer force at work to throw up earthworks in the rear, so as to bring the guns of the fort to bear upon the rebels. In constructing the fortifications, the rebels left the rear of all the forts opened, to give them an opportunity to assail our men, in the event of our success in driving them out. The flags of the 48th Ohio, 77th Illinois, and 19th Kentucky, floated from the inner slope of the parapet, from half past 11 o'clock a. m. till 4 p. m. At the latter hour, the rebels were seen preparing for a charge to retake the fort. An entire brigade was about to be pitted against a few companies. Our men did not receive the support which had been promised them, and were compelled to fall back, leaving the enemy again in possession of the fort. Between twelve and one o'clock the 16th Indiana, after a desperate charge, succeeded in capturing a fort to the right of the one in possession of Col. Landrum. They held it gallantly against a determined assault, until relieved by the 48th Indiana, from whom it was taken by a surprise force of the enemy.

The fighting on the left was done by the divisions of Gens. Carr, Osterhaus and Smith, and was of a more desperate character, and of longer duration, than that of the right or center. McClernand and his men performed their part with energy and determination, but were unable to dislodge the enemy from his works, save temporarily in the instances I have mentioned. During the afternoon Gen. Grant received a dispatch from McClernand, to the effect that he had taken three forts, and would be in possession of the city soon if immediately reinforced. McArthur's division of McPherson's corps was sent to his assistance, and, if I mistake not, two brigades of another division. But McClernand did not take Vicksburg.

ON THE RIGHT.

The assault on the right was commenced soon after ten o'clock by Gen. Thayer's brigade of Steele's division, consisting of the 9th, 4th, 26th, and 30th Iowa regiments. The men of this command marched forward heroically, under the leadership of Thayer. The assault was made by them at a terrible cost; but the promised succor did not arrive, and the prize had to be abandoned, when it could have been saved, had an equal spirit of courage and bravery been displayed by those from whom support was expected.

Gen. Blair, on the left of the right wing, moved his men forward for the bloody work soon after its commencement by Steele. A volunteer storming party of one hundred and fifty men—ten from each regiment in the division—went up to the enemy's works, crossed the ditch, and climbed the parapet. The rebels were, for a time, afraid to show their heads above the rifle-pits long enough at a time to fire at this little band.

The storming party looked in vain for the support which had been promised it. The brigade, which had been ordered to follow it, hesitated. Finally, all but one of the hundred and fifty got discouraged and sought the shelter of a deep ravine. William Trogden, a private of company B, 8th Missouri, refused to retrace a single step. He was color-bearer of the storming party. When his comrades left him he dug a hole in the ground with his bayonet, planted his flagstaff in it, within twenty yards of the enemy's rifle-pits, and sat down by the side of his banner, where he remained all day. Blair's men finally made a charge, but were repulsed with terrible loss.

Gen. Tuttle's division joined in the assault on the right, but shared the fate which befell the others—was repulsed.

THE RESULT.

I have attempted no lengthened description of the carnage near Vicksburg on the 22d, for the reason that nothing occurred during the day, a description of which would be more interesting because more detailed. It was nothing more than a single charge of the enemy's works, which should have been simultaneous, but was not. It was unsuccessful and disastrous, whether from bad management or disobedience of orders on the part of those to whom high commands were entrusted, or from the dreadful character of the work to be performed, I will not attempt to decide. There appears to have been a want of co-operation between subordinate and superior officers and commands. Storming parties went gallantly forward, but were left to perish for want of support. Regiments and brigades advanced nobly, but only to be disappointed in their expectations of receiving success and help.

The result of the battle has been disastrous to us in the loss of nearly two thousand brave men. We have lost no ground and the army is not demoralized, by its recent failure to take the strongest fortified position in the South. The rebels, no doubt, feel encouraged by their success in keeping us from their works, and this feeling may operate against us in dispelling the gloom and despondency which could not but prevail in an army routed for the fifth successive time, as the rebels were at Big Black River.

OUR LOSS.

A correct estimate of our loss on the 22d will place the figures at 2,500 killed and wounded. It is impossible to get an accurate statement so soon after the engagement. I find a disposition on the part of every command to exaggerate. At several division hospitals I heard yesterday of a thousand killed and wounded, when less than two hundred would cover their loss. Our loss on the 22d was much less than at Champion Hill on the 16th, but includes a large number of field and company officers, from the fact that the rebels at Vicksburg had a chance to "pick their men," which they did not have to such an extent on the 16th, when they had to meet us on more equal terms. Under cover of a breast-works there was nothing to hinder the rebels from selecting the leaders of our infantry columns as they marched up in face of their deadly fire.

The rebel loss was trifling, how much I can not say, but probably less than one-fourth of ours. Two companies of the 7th Missouri were taken prisoners. This includes all of our captured, I believe, except those of our wounded who fell into their hands on the fortifications.

PROSPECTIVE.

A second attempt to take Vicksburg by assault will not be made, I think. The place can be reduced in a short time, and at a very small sacrifice of life by regular approaches, and that plan will probably be adopted by General Grant. To starve out the garrison would be a long and tedious operation, and the attempt, if made, might not be successful in the end. The rebels are reported to have six weeks' full supply in Vicksburg. By putting their men on short allowance they can make this last them twelve weeks or longer. There is not much danger of an attack in the rear. A bearer of rebel dispatches was captured a day or two since on his way to Jackson, with a message from Pemberton to General P. G. Lee, advising him not to attack Grant in the rear with a force of less than 50,000 men. The rebels cannot muster any such force within three weeks in this department. Loring has 10,000 badly frightened men at Hazlehurt, and other small bodies may be collected to make an aggregate of 20,000 but no large army can be raised outside of Vicksburg without withdrawing troops from Virginia or Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All the seriously wounded in the late engagement are being sent to Memphis, where abundant hospital accommodations will be provided for them.

The negro pioneer corps of Logan's Division, 17th Army Corps, stood fire admirably on the 22d. They worked all day in front of one of our batteries, which was continually engaged, and exposed to the fire of rebel artillery and sharpshooters. Out of about forty, one was killed and three wounded. One darkey was struck on the head, but his cranium was so hard that the bullet glanced, producing only a slight wound. He tied his bandana around his frontal turret, and kept on working as merrily as ever. There was no evidence of fright or panic exhibited by any of them during the day.

Gen. Grant had several narrow escapes from bullets and grapeshot, but exhibited a total indifference to a miss of three inches from his head. He is certainly censurable for the manner in which he exposes himself on the battle field sometimes. On the 23d, he seemed to take a special delight in sitting on a fence and whittling, within direct, easy range of the rebel sharpshooters.

The weather here is delightful, though, of course, a little too warm at midday for comfort.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, June 1, 1863.

The Supreme Court announced some eighty decisions to-day, among others in the farm mortgage cases of Crosby *vs.* Raub, and Kimball *vs.* Porter, the Court decided adversely to the mortgagees. The opinion was given by Justice Paine, and the Court held unanimously that the transfer of mortgage and note by railroad companies, in the usual manner, as collateral security for their bonds, cut off equities between original parties, as in case of commercial paper, and ruled that such notes and mortgages, in the hands of the third parties, were invalid.

The following delegates were appointed by the City Council to the National Convention viz: Levi B. Bellas, Timothy Brown, T. S. Briggs, T. E. Bird, S. W. Keyes, N. B. Haunslyke, J. C. Gregson, F. D. Fuller, Simon Miles, and James Ross.

Justice Coles and several others of our citizens start to-night to attend the Convention. The proposed Canal, has many friends here, both as a military and commercial measure.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, June 1, 1863.

Most of the delegates from this city to the Canal Convention left here to-day.

An order has been received from the War Department for the removal of the District Provost Marshal's office from this city to Racine, for the reason, it is stated, that fears are entertained for the safety of the office and its contents if left in Milwaukee.

It is due to the honor and credit of the city that the office should be retained here, since its removal would only encourage a spirit of mob violence which has lately been exhibited toward the Government officials here, while engaged in their duties. Efforts will be made to have the order revoked.

DEATH OF THE NOTORIOUS DR. GRASS.

He Meets a Deserved Fate.

KEOKUK, Iowa, June 1.—A party, consisting of two men, sent from this place to Tioga, by Provost Marshal General Hiatt, to arrest the notorious Dr. Grass, a Missouri renegade, who had been in the rebel service one year, and who lately has been recruiting for the rebel service in the southern part of Hancock county, Ill., have returned. The first party failed to get him; the second went in disguise, and as Southern sympathizers were for three days received into the confidence of Grass and his party; they succeeded in finding Grass, but he escaped them. They, however, followed him, and after a few hours search, found him mounted and armed. They called on him to surrender. He replied by firing his gun at one of the party, the ball passing through the crown of his hat. They again called on him to surrender, when he put spurs to his horse and tried to escape. Three shots were fired near him, which failed to bring him to. After chasing him three-quarters of a mile, he was killed by the fourth shot.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—Preparations are making at Camp Morton for quartering 2,500 rebel prisoners, captured by Grant's forces, now on the way here. Victor Le Maine of this city, was convicted yesterday by the United States Court of attempting to entice soldiers to desert. He had forged discharge papers and sold them to soldiers. At a Copperhead meeting held here on the 20th, the secret orders of that traitorous organization have become more bold than ever. In Sullivan, Greene, and Knox counties, these societies have resolved to resist the Conscription Law.

Dan. Voorhees said, at Charleston, Illinois, a few days ago, that he had 10,000 men in his district, armed, and ready to be summoned at his call.

A Severe Swindle.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Several prominent merchants of this city have been swindled out of 70,000 by a person named M. Lowens.

FROM MEXICO.

The French Capture Puebla

They Take 17,000 Prisoners, Including Gen. Ortega.

GEN. FOREY MOVING ON THE CAPITAL.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1863.—An extra of the Havana *Diario* of the 26th, received per steamer Sheldrake, reports the arrival at Havana of the French war steamer Darien from Vera Cruz, with important dispatches from General Forey, announcing the occupation of Puebla by the French forces under his command.

The prisoners include Gen. Ortega, twenty-three other Generals, nine hundred other minor officers and 17,000 men.

It appears that on the 16th Gen. Forey opened with heavy artillery on the fort Totime Preletan, and on the 17th a breach was effected. The French troops then moved to the assault, and after a desperate resistance, entered the place, when Gen. Ortega surrendered unconditionally. On the 20th one division of the French army started for the city of Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The following are additional particulars of the Mexican news. On the 8th inst. Gen. Comonfort, who had received reinforcements, tried to attack the rear of the French forces, and Gen. Bazan Jacrvesom opposed him, which defeated its opponent completely. The battle took place near San Lorenzo. Comonfort loosing 2,500 men, killed, wounded and prisoners, seven or eight rifled cannon, and the greater part of two equipments and munitions of war.

It appears that Comonfort's attack had for its principal object to assist the entrance into Puebla of a large convoy of provisions and ammunition.

Gen. Forey had received in some part of the heavy artillery he expected, and already on the 16th had had mounted a battery, opposite fort Telimehuacan, one of the most dreaded in Puebla.

On the same day the artillery began the fire, and by the 17th a breach had been made. Forey then commanded an assault to be made, but resistance immediately ceased.

A part of the French army entered the town and Ortega surrendered without conditions, with all his forces, including all the artillery and equipments.

There would be left in Puebla only a necessary garrison to prevent its being molested by Guerillas, and the rest of the forces would immediately take up march for the capital. The number of prisoners is as already stated.

THE CITY OF PUEBLA.

Puebla, reported to have been captured by the French army, is the Capital of the State of the Mexican Confederation of the same name, seventy-six miles, in a south-easterly direction from the city of Mexico. It is a handsome city of 50,000 inhabitants, and one of the richest cities in Mexico. It has for several months held out against the French army of Gen. Forey, the Mexican General Ortega making stout resistance. It was the earliest stand of any magnitude opposed to the French invasion, and its fall is the first heavy reverse to the Mexican cause. A recent highly-colored French account of the investment estimated that since the beginning of the siege of Puebla, the Mexicans have fired 15,000 cannon, and one million rifle shots, killing forty-one French soldiers only, and wounding 161. Gen. Forey has, from all accounts, been more cautious than impetuous, and contented himself with winning progress slowly. The French army first landed on Mexican soil late in the fall of 1862. With varying aspects, their success has been steadily swelling. Early in December, Forey secured Puebla, and now, if these dispatches, purporting to be official, can be trusted, he has removed the prominent obstacle that has barred his approach to the Mexican Capital.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Gen. Hunter's Letter to Jeff. Davis.

Important Blockade Incidents.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Port Royal advices per the Arago state, our forces on Folly Island and were attacked on the 26th by rebels, who were repulsed.

Gen. Hunter has issued an order drafting all able bodied men not in the employ of the Government, found in the department after the 15th of June.

It was reported at Havana that yellow fever had broken out among the French troops in Mexico.

It is stated that an expedition is being sent into the interior of Florida.

On the night of the 10th inst., a large steamer was discovered by the Powhatan coming out of Charleston by the North channel. She was fired at repeatedly, and finally driven back; but before she reached the bar again the Powhatan's fire, and that of two or three other blockaders that had slipped their cables and come up, was so heavy and well directed that the Anglo-rebel was bored through and through and sunk in about eight fathoms of water. Nothing but her topmasts were visible the next morning at daylight. She was a very large steamer, loaded with an immense cargo of cotton and tobacco. Her name was not ascertained, nor the fate of her officers and crew. They were probably drowned, going down with the ship, as she went under very suddenly. There is a splendid chance for wreckers to save her cargo, if the weather remains good.

Not a night passes that one or more vessels do not run in or out of Charleston, or are driven away by our forces off the bar. The number of blockade runners has increased to a wonderful degree. Never were there so many vessels engaged in the business, and never was it so active before. The force off Charleston has been strengthened as far as it is in Admiral Dupont's power. His squadron is not so strong as it should be, and unless he denudes other and important points, he cannot further increase the force off Charleston. His squadron must be greatly augmented to be a complete barrier to blockade runners, and even then it is doubtful, whether the desired end could be satisfactorily accomplished.

On the 23d another steamer was discovered and fired into. She re-crossed the bar under heavy fire, and sunk in the main channel off Morris Island—both had large cargoes.

All furloughs have been stopped in Hunter's Department. It is reported that several regiments were ordered to Virginia, but Hunter refused to let them go and sent a protest to the President.

The Monitors still lie off Edisto. The Ironsides is opposite Sumter.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The following letter from Gen. Hunter to Jeff. Davis, is printed in the *Free South*, dated:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, April 23, 1863.

Jefferson Davis, Richmond, Va.:

The U. S. flag must protect all its defenders, white, black or yellow. Several negroes in the employ of the Government in the Western Department have been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and others sold into slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of humanity which may take place in this Department shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel of highest rank in my possession, man for man, the execution will certainly take place for every one murdered or sold into slavery, worse than death.

On your authorities will rest the responsibility of this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in this world to come for all the blood thus shed. In the month of August last you declared all those engaged in arming the negroes to fight for their country to be felons, and directed the immediate execution of all such as should be captured.

I have given you long enough to reflect on your folly. I now give you notice that unless the order is immediately revoked, I will at once cause the execution of every rebel officer and every rebel slaveholder in my possession. The poor negro is fighting for liberty in its truest sense, and Jefferson has beautifully said: "In such a war there is no attribute of the Almighty which will induce him to fight on the side of the oppressor." You say you are fighting for liberty. Yes, you are fighting for liberty to keep millions of your fellow-beings in ignorance and degradation. Liberty to separate parents and children, husband and wife, brother and sister. Liberty to steal the products of their labor, exacted with many a cruel lash, and bitter tear. Liberty to seduce their wives and daughters, and to sell your own children into bondage. Liberty to kill these children with impunity, when the murder cannot be proven by one of pure white blood. This is the kind of liberty—the liberty to do wrong, which Satan, chief of the fallen angels, was contending for when he was cast into hell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
D. HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.

THE BLOW HAS FALLEN

THE CHICAGO TIMES SUPPRESSED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, June 1, 1863.

General Burnside has issued order No. 84, prohibiting the circulation of the New York *World* in his Department. Also suppressing the Chicago *Times*.

Brigadier General Ammen is charged with the execution of the latter order.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, June 1, 1863.

Gov. Gamble has given his consent to the enlistment of a negro regiment in this State, provided the slaves of loyal men are not interfered with, or arms issued to the men until they leave Missouri. The question of who shall commission the company officers has not been settled. It is reported that Provost Marshall Dick has been tendered a re-appointment by Gen. Schofield, but Gov. Gamble refuses to give him a militia commission, which incapacitates him from holding the office.

Capt. Otto Schwartz of the 2d Missouri Artillery, an old soldier and citizen, was early this morning found lying dead at the intersection of Grand and Franklin avenues. He was pierced with two bullets, and certainly murdered. Coroner Arnand is engaged in investigating the affair, which at present is shrouded in mystery. Capt. Schwartz was posted at a fort in that distant locality, and probably was shot while coming from or returning to the fort, at about 2 a. m.

A steamboat Captain, who left Helena on Thursday, and arrived here to-day, heard nothing of Marmaduke or the capture of Helena, as foolishly telegraphed from Murfreesboro, via Louisville.

Among the exiles shipped south to-day is a brother of the rebel General Joe Johnston.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA.

Protest Against Them by the Brazilian Authorities.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine street, writes from Pernambuco as follows:

The Brazilian authorities have displaced the Commander at Fernando de Noronha for allowing the Alabama to commit depredations in Brazilian waters.

The new commander who was sent to the island protested against the Alabama remaining there, and ordered her to leave in a few hours. Unfortunately, he had no vessel of war to enforce his orders.

Every satisfaction in the power of the Brazilian authorities to give had been tendered to the American Consul.

It was supposed at Pernambuco that the Alabama sailed south on the 29th of April.

Arrest of Gideon Searles.

ALBANY, May 29.—Gideon Searles was arrested to-day, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 on the charge of attempting to influence Elias M. Bostwick, a member of the Assembly, by offering him $500 to vote for the Broadway Railroad bill.

From the Carolina Coast.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamer Arago, from Port Royal May 29th has arrived. She has a large number of officers and soldiers as passengers. Among them are Gen. Saxton and staff.

The steamer Dudley Buck, from Newburn, N. C., 30th, has arrived.

A Rumor from Arkansas.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—A special to the *Journal* from Murfreesboro, 30th, says:

Marmaduke is reported to have captured Helena, Ark., and a regiment of negro soldiers, whom, together with the whites commanding them, he hanged.

From Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 31.—The Auditor of the State and Comptroller of the Treasury have taken legal advice relative to the legality of several laws passed at the late session, but which were signed by Mr. Hitchcock, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, after that body had adjourned. Their validity is fully sustained.

The enrollment under the conscription law commenced in this district yesterday. The work is now in progress in nearly every district in the State.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A Washington letter in the *Commercial* states that it is believed the reported advance of the rebels has no further foundation than the transfer of a single division to Culpepper, and that Stuart is making preparations for an extensive cavalry raid into Maryland or Pennsylvania.

Gen. Hood's division, of the rebel army, it is said, is to support this advance.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S LATE ORDER.

REMOVAL OF HEADQUATERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, Ohio May 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 79.

I. The headquarters of this department will, on the 2d proximo, be removed to Hickman Bridge, Kentucky.

II. All official communications from the District of Ohio will be forwarded to Brigadier-General J. D. Cox, commanding; those from the District of Indiana, to Brigadier-General M. S. Hascall, commanding; those from the District of Illinois, to Brigadier-General J. Ammen, commanding. These officers will forward them to the branch office of the Adjutant-General's Department, in Cincinnati, Ohio, under charge of Major N. H. McLean, A. A. G.

III. Official communications from the State of Michigan will be forwarded direct to the Cincinnati office; Official communications from the District of Kentucky will be forwarded to Brigadier-General J. T. Boyle, commanding.

IV. Proceedings of courts martial will be forwarded to the Branch Office, in Cincinnati Ohio.

By command of Major-General Burnside.
(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.
[Official] W. P. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

DISMISSAL OF A CHAPLAIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, O., June 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 84.—The Rev. S. A. Hunting, Chaplain 27th regiment infantry Michigan volunteers, having strangely forgotten his clerical character, as well as his duties as an officer, by countenancing in his regiment resistance to a lawful order of a superior officer, and having written a letter to a civilian in which he desires him to appeal to popular assemblages to support his presumptive and mutinous spirit, he is, subject to the approval of the President, dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, as a man totally unfitted to fill a position, which least, perhaps, of all should have been disgraced by the deliberate and persistent violation of an oath of office.

By command of Major General Burnside.
[Signed] LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: W. P. ANDERSON, Assistant Adjutant General.

New Advertisements.

CLEVELAND DELEGATION.—The Cleveland Delegation to the Canal Convention will meet this morning at 8 o'clock precisely, at Hinckley & Hardy's office, in the Board of Trade Building. M. B. SCOTT, Chairman.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—A stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, will be held at their Asylum, Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, June 2d, at 7½ o'clock. J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

COTTON SALES.—In pursuance of authority conferred upon me by the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that there will be regular sales at public auction, of Captured and Abandoned Cotton, In the city of St. Louis, on the 1st Monday, and in the city of Cincinnati on the 3d Monday of every month, instead of the sales at Memphis, as heretofore advertised. The first sale will take place at Cincinnati on the 15th day of June next. [illegible] Supervising Sp. Agt. Treas. Dept. Dated June 1, 1863.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE.—The largest and best assortment of RELIGIOUS, THEOLOGICAL, AND Sunday School Books IN THE NORTHWEST. Catalogues sent upon application, and orders for books of every kind filled promptly. WM. C. HOLMES, 170 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—About the 19th of May last, a Black Horse Pony, aged eight years, white star on the face, foundered in the fore part. Any person giving information of same will receive a reward of five dollars, by M. DOWLING GREEN, corner of Lake and Paulina streets.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—For Ogdensburgh, touching at Milwaukee, Glen Arbor, Mackinac, Detroit, Oswego, Cape Vincent and Sacketts Harbor. The new and first class screw steamer BUCKEYE, E. Chapman, Master, Will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, June 3d, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers ticketed through to Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Concord, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and intermediate points. For freight or passage apply to N. J. HOWE, Agent, foot of North Lasalle street, or JOHN H. GREEN, General Western Passenger Agent, 15 North Wells street.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of BARRETT, KING & CO., is dissolved by limitation. Mr. S. L. Barrett retiring from the firm. The business of the concern will be settled by their successors, Messrs. KING, KELLOGG & CO. S. L. BARRETT, HENRY W. KING, CHAS. P. KELLOGG, F. V. KELLOGG, JOHN H. PRENTISS. Chicago, June 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of KING, KELLOGG & CO., HENRY W. KING, CHAS. P. KELLOGG, F. V. KELLOGG, Chicago. JOHN H. PRENTISS, Utica, N.Y.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT. J. B. SHAY'S, 163 AND 165 LAKE STREET. New Summer Cloaks, IN SILK AND CLOTH, VERY CHEAP.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF Of Sun-Umbrellas and Parasols, At J. B. SHAY'S, 163 and 165 Lake-st.

BEAUTIFUL NEW GRENADINES, PLAIN AND FANCY—also, NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS, At J. B. SHAY'S, 163 and 165 Lake-st.

NEW SUMMER SHAWLS. A GREAT VARIETY. As cheap as ever, at J. B. SHAY'S, 163 and 165 Lake-st.

THE BEST HOUSE IN THE CITY FOR Dress and Cloak Silks. J. B. SHAY'S, 163 and 165 Lake-st.

LOTS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, FOR SALE. 1,100 feet front on the corner of Canal and Lumber streets, near the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad depot. Lot on corner of Old street and the river, 98 by 200 feet. Lot on corner of Old street and the river, 148 by 250 feet. Lot on west side of Clark st., just below Flint and Thompson's Elevator, 69 by 200 feet deep to the river. Lot on east side of Clark street, opposite the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Elevator, 69 by 210 feet. Also, a number of Lots on State street, between Twelfth and Liberty. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO COLONIES OR INDIVIDUALS. IOWA LANDS, In large or small tracts—of all kinds qualities and prices. Apply to H. W. RINGLAND, Room 1, Kingsbury Block, Randolph street, between the Sherman and Matteson Houses.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.—I have an application to Borrow $50,000, For a term of years, secured by mortgage on improved property in this city, worth three times that amount. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent No. 4 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and Lasalle streets.

CITY OIL WORKS. SMEDLEY, PECK & CO., OFFICE No. 5 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING. Having erected the most extensive Lard Oil establishment in the United States, are prepared to supply the trade of Chicago with the various qualities of Oil fully equal to the best Cincinnati brands, at lowest market rates.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been approved and adopted by the United States Government, which has appointed him to supply them to disabled soldiers, FREE. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Send for Pamphlets. P. O. Box 2065.

DR. BOYNTON'S PETROLEUM Metallic and Roofing VARNISH, Unequalled for IRON WORK, ROOFING PURPOSES and for SHIP PAINTING. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., Wholesale Western Agents.

DR. HILLIARD, Professor and Specialist of Porneio Pathology, can be consulted at any time from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. of any day, at his rooms, 68 Randolph Street, (Up-stairs.) Chronic Diseases of any name or nature cured in a very short time. CURES GUARANTEED. And all communications held strictly confidential. Post Office Box 3090.

EXTRA! GLORIOUS NEWS!! A large stock of FINE CLOTHING, Of New York make, to which we wish to call the attention of the public, to our fine styles of Scotch Cassimere Suits; also, English and American Fine Business Suits, of the latest importations and in great variety—to be found at 86 Randolph street. A good variety of Fine Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Cravats, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Robes de Chambre, Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, Traveling Shirts, Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Underwear, at McCURDY & CO.'S, 86 Randolph Street, Chicago. JOHN M'CURDY. JOHN H. WHITE.

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863. A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush Street Bridge, Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted,) At 9 O'Clock, FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS. Extending their trips to Kewaunee and Wolf River every Friday. During the season of navigation, passengers and freight carried cheaper than by any other line. RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS. [illegible] A. E. GOODRICH.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.—The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDEY & CRAWFORD, St. Peter street, Montreal. References—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

JOHN C. FULLER, DENTIST, [illegible] Clark street, opposite the Court House.

AIR HEATING FURNACES. [illegible]

SUMMER OPENING OF RICH MILLINERY. SUMMER STYLES, Just received from New York. Opening days TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 2d and 3d. 121 Lake street, (up stairs.) MRS. D. A. JACKSON.

GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS.—For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan and through to Buffalo, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. The splendid low pressure, fast-sailing, upper cabin steamer ANTELOPE, CAPTAIN BUTLIN. Will leave her dock, foot of South Lasalle street, on TUESDAY, June 2d, at 8 P. M. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, office foot of South Lasalle street.

INDEPENDENT LINE.—For Buffalo and intermediate ports. The splendid new steamer WINSLOW, CAPTAIN SMITH. LEAVES ON TUESDAY, JUNE 2, at 8 o'clock, P. M. For passage and State Rooms, apply to J. HOUGHTON, Foot of Lasalle street, Spencer's Dock.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon for Blindness, Deafness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery, 124 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Artificial Eyes and Ear Drums inserted.

THE EYE AND EAR. [illegible]

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. [illegible]

FIRST OF JUNE. WESTERN KNIFE CO. Johnson, Spencer & Co., Proprietors, 44 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Manufacturers and Importers of all descriptions of Cutlery, Files, Spoons, Pressed-Ware, Fancy Hardware, and Hardware Notions. On the 1st of June we shall open the largest stock of this class of goods now held by any one house; not merely in Chicago, but in the United States, on which we shall offer even more than our usual inducements. The attention of Jobbers and Heavy Buyers is particularly invited to our stock.

WESTERN ARMS CO., Manufactory, 20th Street, New York. Office and Sample Room, 59 John Street, New York. AND 44 Lake Street, Chicago. JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO., Proprietors. Manufacturers of Revolvers, Pistols and Fire Arms. On the 1st of June we shall open our Sample Stock of Sporting Goods, comprising over 1,100 English, French and German, Single and Double Guns and Laminated Steel SHOT GUNS. One Thousand Two Hundred cheap Single and Double ditto, and a large stock of Rifles, which we offer at WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY At a very small advance on our old rates. We have an immense stock of Sporting Goods, such as Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches and Belts, Pistol Holsters, Dram Flasks, Dog Calls and Dog Whips, Fishing Tackle of all kinds, American and French G. D. Caps, and Eley's Waterproof Caps and Wads. A very full assortment of Gunsmith's Materials.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 175 LAKE STREET.

CLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE. Warranted a safe and infallible specific for Catarrh, in whatever stage of that offensive and dangerous disease. Sent by express, with full directions for self-treatment. Price $2 per package. Address Dr. J. W. VALPEY, Physician for the Eye, Ear and Catarrh, 84 Washington street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3631.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, SUCCESSORS TO SIMEON FARWELL, 189 South Water Street. 25,000 Double Gunnies, large size. 15,000 Single Gunnies, heavy and choice. 20,000 Extra Burlaps, four bushels. Grocers' Bags, in good variety. Flour Sacks, Burlaps, Wool Sacks, Seamless Bags. Every description of Bag and Sack used, for sale at the lowest market prices. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, 189 South Water street.

GROCERIES! DAY, ALLEN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 44 & 46 S. Water St., Have in Store and to arrive the following, which will be sold at NEW YORK RATES. WE PARTICULARLY INVITE INLAND JOBBERS As Well as Retailers, TO LOOK THROUGH OUR IMMENSE STOCK Before buying, as our facilities for purchasing enable us to sell at less rates than any other House in the Northwest.

800 Hhds N. O. and Cuba Sugar.	800 Bxs Tobacco.
1,000 Brls Refined Sugar.	800 Kegs Chewing Tobacco.
600 Brls Syrup and Molasses	800 Cases Tobacco.
1,000 Bags Coffee.	800 Butts Tobacco.
2,000 Boxes Saleratus.	1,000 Chests Tea.
1,000 Boxes Starch.	500 Packages Tea.
200 Bags Pepper.	500 Kegs S. C. Soda.
100 Bags Spice.	1,000 Boxes Candles.
500 Brls Dried Apples.	200 Brls Nuts.
200 Brls Dried Peaches.	800 Cases Sardines.
2,000 Doz Pails.	8 6 Coils Rope.
500 Doz Tubs.	100 Cases Peaches.
1,000 Dozen Zinc Wash Boards.	

NATHANIEL WHITE HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK TO 107 South Water Street, 107 (UP STAIRS,) And takes this occasion to call the attention of parties wishing to buy GOOD GOODS CHEAP, To their immense stock of Every Variety of Wooden, Willow, Rattan AND CEDAR WARE, Here offered, consisting in part of 2,000 doz Painted Pails, 300 doz Cedar Pails, 300 doz Dairy Pails, 100 doz Wash Tubs, 150 doz Cheese Tubs, 200 doz Churns (Cedar, Pine and Chestnut), 500 doz Zinc Wash Boards, 150 doz Wooden Wash Boards, 300 doz Half Bushel Measures, 300 doz best quality Well Buckets, 300 doz Willow Market Baskets, 200 doz Rattan Market Baskets, 100 doz Children's Dinner Baskets, 200 doz Butter Bowls, in sizes to suit, 200 doz Sieves, 3,000 Wooden Butter Firkins, 200 doz best quality Brooms, 500 doz Corn Baskets, 200 doz Feed Baskets, 1,000 doz Peach Baskets, 1,000 boxes best head Clothes Pins. Also, a very large and well selected stock of Twines, Matches, Mats, Blacking, Bags, Rope, Shoe Blacking, Kanakins, Brushes, Cheese Safes, Barrel Covers. IN FACT, Everything that can be made OF WOOD, WILLOW OR RATTAN.

BARNUM'S SELF SEWER FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. SAVES THE EYES. Prevents Pain in the Chest or Back—No Basting. [illegible] D. BARNUM, Inventor. [illegible]

Lillie's Patent WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES, IMPROVED BANK LOCK. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

The assembling of the Canal Convention in this city to-day, is an event the importance of which no Western man can overestimate. It marks, we believe, the dawning of a new era, in which the right of the States in the valley of the Mississippi to national recognition as coequal sovereignties of the Great Republic—their right to ask national attention to their necessary works of internal improvement, and their right to demand for their vast commerce a share of the concern which the common legislature bestows upon the commerce of the sea-board States—and the right of military protection—will be not ungrudgingly admitted as the basis of all future legislation. And though the result of the deliberations here and of their influences which may be put in motion, possibly may not be the construction of that great work, to consider the necessity and feasibility of which these delegates assemble, there can be no doubt that in the facts which touch Western development, Western capability, and the necessity of the West to the Union of the States—facts which will be the inevitable subject of inquiry and debate, and which, through the Convention, become the property of the nation, and will dispel the last doubt in the minds of the people and their legislators, in regard to the claim which the West has set up; and hereafter the equality which she asserts among the other sections of the Union—equality that does not stop at mere words—will never be the subject of dispute or of dissent. The West will henceforth be a partner in the Union, entitled to all the immunitities and privileges of her place.

If this work, so eminently desirable, is wrought out by the Convention, the delegates can carry home with them an assurance that the bonds which bind the East to the West have been so strengthened that the efforts of malcontents to sever and destroy them will be vain; and the assurance, also, that when this wicked rebellion is brought to a close, the interests of the North and the South will be so determined, adjusted and balanced by the weight which the West will develop, that another rebellion—the freedom of all men under the shadow of our flag being guaranteed—will be impossible. To the task of securing and perpetuating National Unity the delegates will address themselves.

THE WOUNDED ILLINOISIANS.

While the Treasurer of the State, inspired if not commanded by a Copperhead Legislative Caucus, refuses to pay out a dollar of the appropriation fairly and legally made at the earnest solicitation of the Union members of that body, for the relief of our wounded soldiers at Vicksburg, the Governor and Adjutant General are successfully appealing to private benevolence of Illinois citizens, to raise a fund to do something to comfort and cherish the brave boys who have risked all, that our country might live. There is to-day a fund of fifty thousand dollars in the Treasury, which ought to be at the Governor's disposal for this pious and patriotic purpose; but Copperhead policy has decreed that not a dollar of it shall be used; hence the Adjutant General's visit to Chicago, and hence, also, the action of the "Abolition" Board of Trade in response to his appeals. Soldiers of the army! The action of the Treasurer is Copperheadism in the concrete. How do you like it?

☞ The Constitution of the rebels in all that relates to the personal rights of white men is an exact copy of the Federal Constitution. We would like to know how much more "free speech" is tolerated under the Confederate Constitution than under ours? In the South the Confederate Government is administered by the Democrats. How much right of criticism and opposition to the war do they allow to the Whigs? How does the privilege compare with what the Republicans in the North accord to the Democrats? In other words, in which section of the country is the largest freedom of speech allowed—where the "Democrats" rule or where the Republicans bear sway? The fact is, that the party calling itself "Democrat" is ten times more intolerant than the Republicans ever sought or wished to be. When in power, they prove themselves to be tyrants of the worst kind. Their highest court is held by Judge Lynch. They never hesitate to suppress free speech by brute force, when party or nigger interests are to be subserved, as their past history where they have long had sway, only too truly proves.

☞ The burden of the present cry of the Copperheads, is "Free Speech." They fear the Constitution may be violated, and their privilege of free speech curtailed.

How much more "free speech" do they want than that which they now enjoy? From morning till night they pour forth a flood of abuse and slander upon the government, oppose the war, clamor for peace, discourage enlistments, hide deserters, threaten to resist the draft, and say and do everything that that can help the rebels, except taking up arms in their behalf. And still they cry out for the right of free speech, and whine about an invasion of their "constitutional rights." We ask again how much "free speech" do they want? Have none but rebel sympathizers any constitutional rights? Is the Constitution an instrument framed expressly to promote rebellion, and shield and protect those who give aid and comfort to rebels? This is the construction put on it by the Copperheads.

☞ We knew that Vallandigham would feel at home among the rebels. He has been the honored guest of Gen. Bragg, and is the pet of the rebel officers. He starts in a few days for Richmond to see Jeff. Davis and the other magnates of secessia. Already the rebel papers are bringing him out for high office. The Chattanooga *Rebel* calls on the Copperheads of Ohio to elect him Governor, and proposes him for President in 1864. It thinks if he were President of the North, peace could be made, and the independence of the Confederates secured.

A Scrimmage in Canada.

On Monday of last week, the Queen's birthday was universally celebrated in the Canadian Provinces. A large party of some three hundred persons came over from Toronto and dined at Suspension Bridge. The hotel was gayly decked with the American and British flags. Speeches were made, toasts drunk, &c. On the Canadian side of the bridge a party of rebel refugees hoisted from a hotel a secession flag. Conspicuous in this movement was a rebel Colonel. The employees of the Great Western Railway were so incensed at this insult to the stars and stripes that they proceeded in a body and seized the hated emblem of rebellion and carried it off. The refugee chivalry were exasperated at this *coup d'etat*, and made some loud threats, and at one time a disturbance was imminent.

From the Sword to the Stump.

"Fitz John Porter, Esq.," having failed as a General, is going to try his hand as a politician, and essays his first effort in the ranks of the Copperheads, who have been his natural allies from the start. He is announced to address a meeting of the Copperheads of Newark, (N. J.) called to sympathize with Vallandigham. We predict that "Squire" Porter will fail as a politician even worse than he did as a general, and that is as bad as his worst enemy could wish. It is meet that his first effort should be made as the apologist for the most determined hater of the North.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

The Grain Trade—Comparative Receipts for the Past Five Months.

LIVE STOCK, LUMBER, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Comparative Prices of Produce.

As we have now entered upon the sixth month of the year 1863, we lay before our readers a few facts relative to the trade and commerce of Chicago, during the past five months—from January 1st till May 31—with comparative statistics:

THE GRAIN TRADE.

During the past two years the grain trade of Chicago attained such vast proportions that even the most sanguine did not expect an increase during the present year. By the tables which follow, however, it will be seen that in the five months of 1863, just closed, the receipts of flour and grain show an increase on those of the same period in 1862, of about *five millions* of bushels. Of Corn alone the receipts foot up nearly nine millions of bushels, against only 4,603,776 bushels during the corresponding five months of 1862. The receipts of Oats are upwards of two millions of bushels, against only 552,629 bushels in 1862, and 296,037 bushels in 1861. Should the crops of 1863 prove as large in yield as is expected, the receipts of grain at Chicago during the present year will probably foot up close on seventy-five millions of bushels.

The following table shows the weekly receipts of flour from January 1 till June 1, for three years:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF FLOUR FROM JAN. 1 TILL JUNE 1, FOR THREE YEARS.

Week end'g.	1863. Brls.	1862. Brls.	1861. Brls.
Jan'y. 3	12,780	22,961	21,837
10	14,197	25,171	14,880
17	16,166	20,121	10,583
24	11,173	28,283	18,414
31	10,694	26,499	28,844
Feb'y. 7	13,095	20,911	21,611
14	16,207	21,554	22,833
21	14,146	20,897	24,298
28	15,730	18,035	17,294
March 7	12,605	17,609	19,856
14	9,499	14,283	15,445
21	14,521	12,558	19,471
28	11,646	14,044	25,676
April 4	12,229	13,614	26,674
11	19,366	14,070	11,734
18	28,706	13,188	16,024
25	33,024	20,645	22,7[illegible]
May 2	59,125	36,284	23,5[illegible]
9	28,355	50,583	34,283
16	45,081	44,587	22,915
23	62,466	33,978	20,602
30	40,542	40,447	26,101
Total	501,809	523,523	492,851

The following table shows the weekly receipts of wheat during the same period:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FROM JAN. 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, FOR THREE YEARS.

Week end'g.	1863. Bu.	1862. Bu.	1861. Bu.
Jan'y. 3	61,882	147,854	119,557
10	49,912	155,465	169,089
17	79,546	110,444	140,068
24	91,601	114,661	81,437
31	77,654	143,479	129,893
Feb'y. 7	44,237	192,430	98,870
14	15,237	127,422	83,434
21	91,880	139,348	103,635
28	65,493	143,426	100,684
March 7	58,151	74,534	67,704
14	72,155	73,816	139,782
21	101,614	92,646	122,358
28	81,461	65,520	115,826
April 4	96,726	48,435	124,572
11	98,011	57,508	50,840
18	121,076	47,588	73,918
25	160,452	37,847	151,550
May 2	183,552	87,296	271,691
9	183,433	177,912	299,962
16	174,335	148,872	292,358
23	190,451	173,490	268,349
30	229,717	338,643	339,005
Total	2,369,909	2,715,716	3,330,751

The weekly receipts of Corn for the past five months, with comparative statistics, are as follows:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF CORN FROM JANUARY 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, FOR THREE YEARS.

Week end'g.	1863. Bu.	1862. Bu.	1861. Bu.
Jan'y. 3	47,455	93,032	152,746
10	53,333	126,867	168,129
17	94,486	97,830	154,427
24	167,461	148,394	138,320
31	268,596	146,597	159,213
Feb'y 7	287,810	98,145	191,744
14	358,137	106,851	145,971
21	319,610	80,813	114,801
28	250,882	91,518	146,610
March 7	163,881	71,672	139,463
14	233,540	67,039	237,333
21	446,861	79,944	246,687
28	304,164	87,058	317,850
April 4	239,535	175,932	112,344
11	317,946	190,581	122,663
18	532,662	197,045	305,812
25	667,539	178,480	321,807
May 2	471,480	419,557	487,209
9	453,595	474,510	544,789
16	796,168	497,590	605,837
23	1,192,009	589,278	659,265
30	1,391,779	577,121	719,915
Total	8,855,753	4,603,776	6,194,856

The following table shows the weekly receipts of Oats during the past five months, with comparative figures:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF OATS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 1ST, FOR THREE YEARS.

Week end'g	1863 Bu.	1862 Bu.	1861 Bu.
Jan'y. 3	12,875	20,532	7,877
10	25,901	14,930	9,921
17	22,292	14,544	8,761
24	65,663	7,845	5,985
31	40,471	11,467	11,709
Feb'y. 7	60,486	15,612	7,980
14	12,135	11,648	8,912
21	129,201	8,964	21,083
28	70,913	14,895	7,540
March 7	33,099	16,331	9,940
14	163,544	18,861	21,178
21	94,697	12,731	2,608
28	85,967	5,596	2,884
April 4	54,701	13,769	3,409
11	69,711	16,098	2,733
18	117,778	6,373	941
25	154,083	8,948	31,875
May 2	160,571	30,004	24,765
9	118,983	67,609	26,893
16	149,906	74,138	21,905
23	164,139	64,666	35,274
30	132,937	107,487	21,301
Total	2,039,977	552,629	296,037

The following table shows the receipts of Rye since the 1st of January, for three years:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF RYE FROM JAN. 1ST TO JUNE 1ST FOR THREE YEARS.

Week ending.	1863. Bu.	1862. Bu.	1861. Bu.
Jan'y 3	5,717	8,829	9,469
10	5,441	10,640	10,580
17	5,961	11,748	8,282
24	8,142	19,174	9,211
31	49,98[illegible]	14,330	5,930
Feb'y 7	22,808	15,506	4,491
14	22,865	15,716	7,305
21	28,593	8,730	6,115
28	11,752	16,986	8,337
March 7	6,107	16,607	4,631
14	8,991	21,533	7,8[illegible]9
21	18,383	9,021	11,115
28	11,000	8,492	7,418
April 4	7,451	7,833	541
11	10,814	6,647	3,041
18	12,779	5,210	589
25	8,872	21,025	3,913
May 2	14,937	26,429	2,025
9	11,575	22,460	3,885
16	13,849	25,704	8,320
23	13,875	19,543	4,153
30	13,592	37,595	9,665
Total	273,988	361,712	131,737

The receipts of Barley during the five months ending May 31, for three years, were as follows:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF BARLEY, FROM JAN. 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, FOR THREE YEARS.

Week ending.	1863. Bu.	1862. Bu.	1861. Bu.
Jan'y 3	2,658	10,144	10,114
10	5,458	16,922	12,930
17	8,131	10,194	7,441
24	6,187	11,794	6,651
31	12,779	4,260	7,466
Feb'y 7	9,881	10,792	14,591
14	10,084	21,570	10,970
21	10,636	23,234	14,411
28	6,317	22,460	9,752
March 7	5,460	26,059	10,996
14	5,089	33,601	11,209
21	13,766	17,858	14,549
28	7,605	10,258	24,482
April 4	5,097	10,971	7,620
11	4,565	12,186	2,674
18	4,615	11,488	2,054
25	5,709	16,901	5,540
May 2	2,602	14,806	3,641
9	7,778	42,612	5,364
16	1,051	14,037	4,132
23	1,9[illegible]6	8,998	3,213
30	4,387	5,491	3,989
Total	129,411	411,945	172,788

RECAPITULATION.

The following table shows the total receipts of flour (reduced to wheat) and all kinds of grain, from the first of January till the first of June, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour into wheat, bu	2,506,510	2,617,615	2,464,255
Wheat, bu	2,369,909	2,715,716	3,330,751
Corn, bu	8,855,752	4,603,776	6,194,856
Oats, bu	2,039,977	552,629	296,037
Rye, bu	273,988	361,712	131,737
Barley, bu	129,411	411,945	172,788
Total	16,185,538	11,262,393	12,590,332

The following table shows the shipments of all kinds of grain and flour from Chicago for twenty-five years:

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR (REDUCED TO WHEAT) AND GRAIN, FROM CHICAGO FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Years.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Bri'y, bu.	Rye, bu.	Total, bu.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO FOR TEN YEARS PAST.

The following table shows the total receipts of flour (reduced to wheat) and grain during the past eleven years:

Year.	Bushels.
1852	6,080,706
1853	6,003,839
1854	15,804,423
1855	20,487,953
1856	24,674,824
1857	21,882,995
1858	22,432,706
1859	23,808,233
1860	36,504,779
1861	54,387,007
1862	58,356,999

PRICES OF GRAIN FOR THREE YEARS.

The following tables show the weekly prices of wheat, corn and oats in this market from the 1st of January till June 1st, for three years:

WEEKLY PRICES OF NO. 1 SPRING WHEAT IN STORE FROM JAN. 1ST TO JUNE 1ST FOR THREE YEARS.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Jan. 3	1.00 @1.01½	71 @71½	80
" 10	1.08 @1.08	70½@71	80½@80½
" 17	1.10 @1.13	71 @71½	80½@80½
" 24	1.11 @1.13½	72 @72½	80 @80½
" 31	1.20	73½@74	80
Feb. 7	1.20 @1.25	73 @75	79 @79½
" 14	1.20	74	[illegible]
" 21	1.20 @1.23	75 @79½	79 @79½
" 28	1.20 @1.23½	78½@79	78½@79
Mar. 7	1.23½	79 @79½	[illegible]
" 14	1.21 @1.22	78 @78½	79½@80½
" 21		78	79½@81½
" 28	1.16 @1.17½	75 @76	82½@84½
Apr. 4	1.21	77 @77½	86 @88
" 11	1.19 @1.20	78	84½@87
" 18	1.18 @1.19	74½	91 @95
" 25	1.18 @1.19	78 @79	91 @95
May 2	1.16 @1.17	81½@82	94 @94
" 9	1.15½@1.17	79 @80	97 @98
" 16	1.15 @1.16½	81	129 @130
" 23	1.15 @1.17	79 @80	70 @80
" 30	1.16 @1.18½	79 @79½	77 @77½

WEEKLY PRICES OF MIXED CORN IN STORE FROM JAN. 1ST TO JUNE 1ST FOR THREE YEARS.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Jan. 3	42 @42½	23	28 @28½
" 10	45 @45½	22½@22½	28½@28½
" 17	46½@47	22½@23½	28½
" 24	46½@47	22½@23½	28½
" 31	51 @53	22	27½@28
Feb. 7	50 @53	21½@22½	27½
" 14	51½@52½	23½@23½	27½
" 21	50 @52½	23½@23½	27½
" 28	51 @53½	23½@24	27 @27½
Mar. 7	50½@51	23½@23½	27 @28
" 14	50 @51½	23 @24	26 @27
" 21	48 @48½	23½@25	26½@27½
" 28	47 @48	24 @24½	26 @26½
Apr. 4	47½@48	22 @24	28½@28½
" 11	49	23 @27½	28 @31
" 18	48½@48	24½@27	30 @33
" 25	47½@48	25 @27½	31 @34
May 2	48½@49	26 @28	29 @33½
" 9	48½@49½	24 @26	32½@33½
" 16	48½@50	28½@29	41 @45
" 23	47½@47½	24 @27½	33 @35
" 30	46½@47	27½@28	33½@33

WEEKLY PRICES OF NO. 1 OATS IN STORE FROM JAN. 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Jan. 3	43 @45	@18	17 @17½
" 10	44 @45	@16	17 @17½
" 17	47 @47½	16 @16½	17 @17½
" 24	@46½	18 @16½	17½@17½
" 31	48½@50	16½@17	17½@17½
Feb. 7	57½@58½	16½@17	17½@17½
" 14	57 @58	@16½	17 @17½
" 21	55½@56	18 @18½	@17
" 28	56½@57	17 @17½	@17
Mar. 7	56½@57½	@18	@16
" 14	55 @57	17½@18	14½@15
" 21	55½@57	@20	14 @14½
" 28	56½@56½	@18	14 @14½
Apr. 4	58 @59	@18	@13
" 11	@59	@18	@13
" 18	@58½	@20	@19
" 25	59 @59½	@20½	17 @21
May 2	57 @58½	@22	15 @18
" 9	57½@58	@27	18½@19
" 16	56 @56½	@25½	22 @24
" 23	50½@52	@25	14 @15
" 30	55 @57	@27	@15½

THE PROVISION TRADE.

Next in importance to the grain trade comes that of provisions, and it will be seen from the figures which follow that Chicago still maintains supremacy in Beef, Pork, and Live Stock. For many years this has been the greatest Beef-packing point in the United States, and for two years past we have outstripped even Cincinnati in Pork-packing—the last season by nearly 400,000 head.

The table which follows shows the receipts of Pork, Beef, Cut Meats, Lard, Tallow, and Live Stock, from the 1st of January till July 1st for three years:

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS AND LIVE STOCK AT CHICAGO FROM JANUARY 1 TILL JUNE 1, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Pork, brls	48,684	35,295	31,911
Cutmeats, lbs	29,265,872	16,011,995	7,878,838
Lard, lbs	20,409,540	16,489,545	5,660,465
Tallow, lbs	1,652,825	207,697	268,415
Live Hogs	536,773	205,177	124,579
Dressed Hogs	193,244	172,263	144,113
Beef Cattle	119,544	79,294	52,723

From the above table it will be seen that the trade in Live Stock and Provisions has greatly increased during the present year. The increase in the receipts of Beef Cattle is over 100 per cent. on those of the corresponding period in 1861, and above 75 per cent. increase on the receipts of 1862.

The following table shows the Beef packing at Chicago for the past 12 years:

BEEVES PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Season.	No. Packed.
1851-52	21,866
1852-53	24,663
1853-54	25,431
1854-55	22,691
1855-56	23,972
1856-57	14,987
1857-58	34,675
1858-59	45,505
1859-60	51,809
1860-61	25,309
1861-62	55,212
1862-63	42,163

The following table shows the number of Hogs packed in Chicago for a series of seasons:

HOGS PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR ELEVEN SEASONS.

Season.	No. Packed.
1852-53	48,156
1853-54	52,849
1854-55	73,694
1855-56	80,380
1856-57	74,000
1857-58	99,262
1858-59	185,000
1859-60	167,918
1860-61	231,335
1861-62	514,118
1862-63	970,264

The packing in Cincinnati during the past season was 608,457, or 361,707 less than were packed in Chicago, and yet Cincinnati packed more than ever before.

To give our readers some idea of the magnitude of the trade in beef cattle and hogs in this city, we append the following table, showing the receipts and shipments for a series of years:

RECEIPTS OF HOGS AND BEEF CATTLE IN CHICAGO.

Year.	Hogs. Rec'd.	Hogs. Shipped.	Beeves. Rec'd.	Beeves. Shipped.
1855	302,068	145,580	10,715	8,258
1856	223,625	281,540	21,950	22,502
1857	251,115	131,216	48,524	25,502
1858	530,009	174,368	118,151	43,149
1859	284,496	212,840	90,574	35,973
1860	355,821	156,284	155,758	104,122
1861	675,094	280,094	204,579	124,146
1862	1,348,890	491,135	209,655	112,745

The above table shows, that large as our pork packing is, notwithstanding our increased facilities over last season, by the erection of eight large and commodious packing houses, replete with the most approved machinery and every modern improvement, it is not equal to our receipts. Had our facilities for cutting been equal to the supply, we would have cut a much larger number.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber trade during the past few months has been unusually brisk, and the receipts show an increase thus far of 26,000,000 feet on those of last season. The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Lath, and Shingles from January 1 till June 1, for three years:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, AND LATH FROM JAN. 1 TILL JUNE 1, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Lumber, ft	80,064,000	54,192,300	48,541,473
Shingles, No	39,429,000	26,735,000	15,634,950
Lath, pcs	6,105,000	6,587,000	3,411,240

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles and Lath by Lake for the past sixteen years—which proves incontestably that Chicago is the *largest lumber market in the world*:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, ETC., BY LAKE FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

	Lumber. feet.	Shingles. No.	Lath. pcs.
1862	299,865,000	131,255,000	23,880,000
1861	249,809,000	79,356,000	22,636,000
1860	255,147,000	133,578,000	30,509,000
1859	295,710,832	165,087,000	49,543,210
1858	268,616,000	125,788,000	44,517,000
1857	444,296,300	130,462,000	79,650,000
1856	441,961,9[illegible]0	135,876,000	79,235,130
1855	297,567,089	158,770,000	46,487,550
1854	228,336,783	82,061,250	32,431,550
1853	202,101,098	93,483,784	39,133,116
1852	147,816,232	77,080,500	19,759,670
1851	125,056,437	60,338,250	27,583,475
1850	100,364,779	55,423,750	19,809,700
1849	73,259,553	39,057,750	19,281,733
1848	60,009,250	20,000,000	10,025,109
1847	32,118,225	12,148,500	5,655,700

A careful perusal of the above tables cannot fail to convince every well informed mind that Chicago still maintains her position of being the *greatest primary grain market, the greatest Pork and Beef-packing point, and the greatest Lumber market in the world!*

Postal.

List of postoffices established, and postmasters appointed in Illinois for the week ending May 23d 1863:

RE-ESTABLISHED.

Florence Station, Stephenson Co., R. H. Hunting P. M.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Wooly, Pope Co., John H. Hillman.
Union Point, Union Co., Samuel Springs.
Chandlerville, Cass Co., N. S. Read.
Panola Station, Woodford Co., James M. Myers.
Murphysborough, Jackson Co., Edwin Hanson.
Winfield, DuPage Co., M. Dieter.
Normal, McLean Co., J. R. Dunn.
Osceola, Stark Co., Geo. Currier.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.—According to the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* the talk about a large grain crop in the South is not true. The report has been got up by speculators for their own advantage. They have purchased the crops from the farmers at a low price, with the view of selling at famine rates, as it is the fact that the whole crop will not furnish nine months' supply. Farmers, the *Constitutionalist* says, will be humbugged, speculators enriched, and government and people forced to pay the old high prices, or perhaps more.

Milwaukee's Reasons for Opposing the Canal.

Three individuals, J. D. Colver, A. J. Aikin and George H. Paul, whose vision is bounded by the narrow limits of Milwaukee, have issued a circular, calling upon the public to unite with them in opposing the construction of the great national ship canal between the lakes and the Mississippi. A mere glance at our map will convince any sensible man that envy is the sole origin of their opposition. These men are making an effort to lift themselves into consequence by the circular they have issued. They are not leading, substantial citizens of Milwaukee. One is a restless busy-body and the other two are editors of seven-by-nine newspapers. The TRIBUNE circulates more papers in Wisconsin than both those sheets put together. During the last winter we furnished them for months with telegraphic news from Madison, their own State Capital. Look at the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and the Chicago & Milwaukee road, with their connections sweeping everything right away from Milwaukee. "That's what's the matter" with the narrow-minded gentlemen who have been put forward to speak for others who are too smart to put themselves in a position where their jealousy and baseness would become patent to all men. The roads that do enter Milwaukee are not permitted to connect with the Lake Shore Road. Milwaukee, in imitation of the now "subsided" city of Erie, levies an omnibus, pea-nut tax on all the people who may chance to pass through it. To the more substantial and intelligent citizens of Milwaukee, the position in which these three individuals have placed that city, it is presumed, is sufficiently humiliating. Chicago has no jealousy of Milwaukee. There is ample room for them both to grow and prosper. Then why should Milwaukee, unless from pure envy, oppose a great national measure, essential to the military security of the vast commerce of the lakes. We have not a doubt that a majority of her leading citizens, if not already heartily ashamed that they have permitted the three persons named in the circular to issue it, will very soon utterly repudiate all responsibility for it. If these would-be Milwaukee representatives intrude their opposition upon the Convention, let the members hold up our map before them as a sufficient answer to all their envious twaddle.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

A Letter from our "Orderly Sergeant."

Vallandigham, and what is Thought of Him by the Soldiers—The First Board of Trade Regiment—The Situation—Rosecrans—A Report from Vicksburg.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
CAMP SCHAFFER, MURFREESBORO, TENN., May 26th, 1863.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock the infamous Vallandigham was forwarded through our lines, under heavy guard, to the South. Our regiment was performing picket duty at the time, occupying the road along which he passed to Dixie; and although it would be very difficult to find (in this or any other army) a body of men under more complete and thorough discipline than ourselves, I am afraid that if the boys had known what a pestilent mass of corruption was being conveyed through their midst, they would for once have broken loose from their customary restraints of unimpeachable soldierly behavior, in shouting after him the anathemas which seethe in their hearts, toward all of which he is a specimen.

I remember this gentleman of old. I have heard him spout treason in Congress, and I have not forgotten with what odious and cowardly inhumanity he taunted and insulted a certain prisoner, when, sore, wounded and heavily manacled, he lay gasping on the floor of a Virginia dungeon. It struck me at that time that he was gravitating hell-ward very rapidly, wherefore I am not at all surprised that he has got as far as secessia already, because *facilis decensus averni*, as they taught us in our academic days.

Apropos to the subject of picket duty, our regiment has been complimented in special orders from division headquarters, for its admirable bearing, soldierly qualities, and efficient discharge of duty while on such service. And I assure you that such commendation, emanating from the headquarters of the crack division of our corps, in which each regiment strives to outshine the others in all enviable characteristics and acquirements, is a feather in our caps of no ordinary brilliancy and value.

The good people of Chicago and the North must not think that because Rosecrans does not seem in any great hurry to move, he has therefore grown careless or supine, or in any wise derelict from duty. John Milton said, (you remember), "He also serves who only stands and waits;" and I am quite convinced that the denoument of approaching events will demonstrate, alike to yourself as to the country, the far sighted sagacity and comprehensive wisdom of the present apparent "masterly inactivity" of the Army of the Cumberland. To adopt the common vernacular in vogue hereabout, "We believe in Rosey up to the handle." And well, I think, we may. For in a time brim-full of kaleidoscopic changes and harlequin transitions; of false glitter and specious gloss, of "shams and simulacrums," (as Carlyle styles them); he stands alert, couchant, broad-visioned, large-thoughted, reliant, earnest, true—a *solar* man, attracting towards him a planetary firmament of steadfast hearts and unconquerable arms.

We are under very many obligations to the Board of Trade for the friendly presents we now and then receive. Dried apples, pickles, and potatoes, interpose a very pleasant variety with our customary fare; and I am confident that the patriotic gentlemen who compose the Board have been blessed by the stomachs as well as by the hearts of the recipients of their welcome favors.

The health of the regiment is (considering the season and the immense numbers of men and animals crowded within our circumscribed area) very good indeed. Our per centage of sick, I learn from competent authority, is less than that of almost any regiment of equal numbers in the department. This exemption from disease is largely consequent on the stringent sanitary regulations established (and enforced) by our Colonel, whose unflagging interest in the welfare of "his boys" merits just as much honorable mention as does his electric military zeal and courage.

A report, apparently official, reached us yesterday, to the effect that Grant had captured Vicksburg, together with much stores and many prisoners. And so, putting faith in the story, the soldiers of this army are making the air resound and palpitate with great cheers and vivas and hurrahs. God grant that the news may prove true! And God send, also, that being true, it may be only the earnest and prelude of yet other and larger victories, North, South, East and West, to increase and widen until the last vestige of this superlative iniquity, with all its causes and correlatives, shall have been scourged howling into hell, and the glad day dawn when each man's good shall be all men's rule—

"And universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Through all the circle of the golden year."

EX-ORDERLY SERGEANT.

It Deserves Correction.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday has the following:

"We learn that a detachment of two hundred and seventy-six convalescent Illinois soldiers got on board the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line train at Kokomo, Ind., on Wednesday, for Chicago, under the direction of a medical cadet. This officer telegraphed to Chicago, asking that preparations be made to receive the men on their arrival, but the authorities, we are told, took no notice of the message, and the consequence was that the soldiers had to remain in the Chicago depot all night, without food or care, and one of them died from the exposure. If the facts are as stated to us and given above, some explanation is due from the Chicago authorities for their seeming neglect."

The facts of the case we have fully examined, and respectfully refer the case back to Cincinnati for the attention it should, and doubtless will, receive at the hands of officials there. These brave fellows, as stated, came through in charge of a medical cadet. He advised Dr. Porter, the medical director here, of his coming, but by mistake the dispatch came one day late, so, unexpected and unannounced, the party reached the Lake Shore Depot late in the evening. Within a stone's throw was the Marine Hospital in readiness for these men, but the spruce young cadet was "demnition" tired by his dusty day's ride, and could not attend to his charge that night, so away he went in several hacks, or in all possible style at any rate, to a first class hotel leaving the unfortunate convalescents to fend for themselves on and about the depot platform. After a sweet night's rest, and a bath and a shampoo, and a late breakfast sir Cadet at his leisure turned out the next morning to attend to his cattle, for such he evidently deemed them, when he found them all eating breakfast at the Marine Hospital, a Sergeant of the guard having sense and humanity enough to make the few inquiries necessary to securing them such care. The puppy of a cadet pulled up his shirt collar, swore by his cologne bottle that he was "demnition" glad to get the dirty job off his hands, and then started for Boston. He came from Cincinnati. Will Cincinnati attend to his case? We could not learn his name. It should be added, to relieve the case of undeserved weight, that the death in the party was of an unhappy subject of *delirium tremens*, but it is no thanks to the cadet that he did not die of exposure.

FORT SCOTT CORRESPONDENCE.

Tom Livingston and His Gang Capture Another Train, With Some 30 Prisoners.

Mismanagement of Affairs in That Department.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
FORT SCOTT, (KANSAS) May 26th, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Tom Livingston, with his guerillas, made an attack on a train this morning, about one hour after sunrise, about forty-five miles from this post. In my last letter I informed you that Col. Williams lost his wagons, five in number, that were out on a foraging expedition, on the 18th inst. On Sunday last Col. Williams came to Fort Scott for wagons to take the place of those he lost. Major Blair, commander of this post, sent him five wagons, and twenty-five cavalry soldiers to escort them to his camp, or to within about fifteen miles of it. Col. Williams went on with the train, starting at noon on Sunday, and arrived within fifteen miles of his camp on Monday evening and encamped for the night. Colonel Williams, taking four of the cavalry-men, went on to his camp, borrowing a cavalry horse to ride, his own being much jaded. Major Blair, on the Sunday before, ordered him, verbally, to send three full companies of his men to the Monday night's camping ground of the train, to escort his wagons from that point to their destination, and send the cavalry back to the post. Col. Williams sent *twenty-five men*, (blacks) and five battery men, (mounted whites) as the escort. The men were sent out with ten rounds of cartridges each. About daylight the train started for Col. Williams' camp at Baxter's Springs, fifteen miles South of the Monday night's camp, at the same time that the cavalry left for Fort Scott. The train had proceeded about two miles when they were attacked by Livingston's whole force—probably about 300 men. The train was surrounded and the men all killed or taken prisoners but one black man, who had charge of the Colonel's horse, and rode it. At the commencement of the fight he started for the camp, but found the road blocked by guerillas. He then turned back and sheered around the belligerents, pursued by eighteen or twenty men for about twenty miles. He arrived here about four o'clock this afternoon. When he left the fight was over. Major Blair received a dispatch from Col. Phillips, at Fort Gibson, asking for reinforcements. He had had one fight a few days ago, and when the courier left with the dispatches another fight was in progress. He is in a critical situation. Major Blair immediately sent a dispatch to Col. Williams, 1st C K V., to immediately reinforce Phillips with his whole command, but the wagons of the regiment are just taken to-day. It is doubtful whether he can move or not. This carelessness may endanger Col. Phillip's command and Fort Gibson. It is said that Phillips has lost fifteen hundred head of stock in the last battle, but it is only a rumor.

G. R. S.

THE TRAGEDY AT KOKOMO.

Hanging of the Murderer by the Citizens.

We yesterday gave an account of a tragedy which occurred at Kokomo, Indiana, on Thursday last, by which a horse thief shot and killed two citizens of that place. The sequel to the affair is contained in the following letter to the Indianapolis *Journal*:

KOKOMO, HOWARD CO., IND., May 28th, 1863.

EDITOR JOURNAL: You will see an account in the "Howard *Tribune*," which I send with this, of a double murder committed here last Monday.

I give you, as an eye witness, the retributive justice meted out to the murderer last night:

At about 7 o'clock p. m., the people commenced assembling on the east side of the public square, and in an hour thereafter marched to the jail. The Sheriff and his deputies resisted the crowd until overcome by superior force. To the praise of the Sheriff, no force could compel him to give up the key to the jail. Then commenced the work of opening the jail by force. The work commenced, and, in the meantime, Mr. Valle, Dr. Weaver and another gentleman made very eloquent speeches in order to have the crowd desist. But it was of no avail.

In an hour and a half the jail was broken open and the crowd outside waited with patience till the prisoner confessed all he wished to. A clergyman was in attendance. When the confession was over, he was carefully and kindly carried to the public square, where, in the meantime, a gallows had been erected, and, in the presence of the assembled multitude of men, women and children, hung by the neck until he was dead. He was hung at about half past ten, and remained suspended till six this morning. The citizens give him a decent burial, and while I write, the corpse is being taken to the grave.

I have seen many mobs, but the entire proceedings of this would favorably compare with an assembly of persons going to and from church.

W. R. S.

The other horse thief, who escaped at the time of the tragedy has been taken, and is now in jail at Indianapolis. His name is Joel Sutton. When about to be taken, he drew his revolver, but the man who took him was too quick for him, and the rascal surrendered. As he took no part in the murder at Kokomo, he is only held for horse stealing.

The Pirate "Japan" or Virginia.

The Newark *Mercury* publishes a note from from the United States consul, Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, at Liverpool, denying that the pirate Japan escaped through a blunder of his in mentioning the place whence she was about to sail. Mr. Dudley confirms the statement by our Liverpool correspondent, in his letter printed yesterday, that he never sent any such telegraph as the one imputed, to Mr. Adams, or any on the subject of the sailing of this vessel; and that the English government, so far as he is aware, never took any steps whatever at Liverpool or elsewhere to stop her from sailing. The steamer Japan was never within the jurisdiction of the Liverpool consulate; she was built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, in Scotland, and fitted out at Greenock, at the mouth of that river, within the consular jurisdiction of Glasgow. The consul at that port wrote Mr. Dudley at the time that he had done all he could in the matter, and Mr. Dudley had no reason to doubt what he said.

MINNESOTA RAILWAY AND OTHER MATTERS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
STEAMER KEOKUK, UPPER MISSISSIPPI, May 28th, 1863.

In order to appreciate the astonishing growth of the West, it is necessary to contrast a particular section of the country with its condition at some former period. Thirteen years ago the writer hereof made his first trip to St. Paul. Only at a few points above Dubuque, the green slopes and the beautiful valleys, cut down between the towering cliffs on either side of the Mississippi, were dotted with the cabin of the settler. At La Crosse we took on board the last remnant of the Winnebagoes, then about to be removed from Wisconsin to their reservation on the Crow-Wing, and the beautiful city of St. Paul, now the centre of a large and lucrative commerce, was a small collection of shanties. The growth of the country bordering on the Upper Mississippi since 1850 is truly amazing. To attempt to specify all the thriving towns along the river, and the facts indicating the general progress of the country, were indeed a hopeless task. Some faint idea may be formed of the improvements made by the what is hereafter detailed in this letter.

Thirteen years ago there was but one railroad extending west from Chicago, and that but a short distance. On Monday morning, the 25th, a small party of gentlemen left our city and had a most delightful ride in the elegant cars of the Northwestern Railway to Minnesota Junction, where we met Major General Pope and staff, Edwin H. Goodrich, Esq., Superintendent of the LaCrosse Railroad, Wm. H. White, Esq., of New York, Vice President of the new company that now own the western division of this road, and others, all on a trip of pleasure or business to Minnesota. The LaCrosse road has been the theme of so much unfavorable comment in the Wisconsin papers, that we had for that reason expected to find it scarcely in running order. To our agreeable surprise we found it one of our very best Western roads—and saying that is all that needs to be said on that subject, for it is conceded that all our leading Western railways are managed much better and kept in better order than most Eastern lines. The coach in which we rode if not a "Prince's car" was certainly princely in all its appointments. It is but simple justice to say that as a whole it was the best car we ever saw. Eastern as well as Western Superintendents can obtain a valuable lesson in the construction of cars from Mr. Goodrich. The country west of Minnesota Junction till we reach the valley of the Fox River was exceedingly rich and beautiful. Fort Winnebago, a little east of Portage, where Jeff. Davis was formerly stationed, is worthy of the traveller's attention. The low swamp land, directly opposite Portage, where a canal of two miles connects the Fox and the Wisconsin Rivers was to us an object of special interest. When the Wisconsin is high and the Fox low, the waters of the Mississippi flow across into the St. Lawrence, and the Fox often returns the compliment. It was over this low ground that the old French Jesuit explorers first made their way from the lakes to the Mississippi. A few miles above Portage the road crosses the Wisconsin at the foot of the Dalles, on a fine bridge eighty feet above the river. In the valley of the Lemonwier, a large number of curious sand rock cliffs, rising a hundred feet or more, attract marked attention, and the mode of their formation would be a matter of special interest to the geologist. The beautiful and very fertile valley of the La Crosse is reached from that of the Lemonwier by a tunnel of a quarter of a mile long, under a cliff of a hundred and sixty five feet high.

The amount of business the La Crosse Road is doing will be a matter of much interest to our commercial readers. It has eighteen steamers running in connection with it on the Mississippi, Minnesota, St. Croix and Chippewa—reaching Mankato, Chippewa Falls, and all important points above La Crosse. Of course the larger part of the business goes to Milwaukee, but the day we arrived twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat—equal to some seventy car loads had arrived for Chicago, and from sixty to a hundred car loads of freight are sent from the La Crosse Depot to Chicago, via the Northwestern Railway every week. The freight on a bushel of wheat from any point on the Mississippi to Milwaukee or Chicago is eighteen cents. From the above facts it will be seen that while this road belongs to Milwaukee, what we have always claimed is true, that it is of immense advantage to Chicago. Our merchants should take more pains to avail themselves of its advantages, to secure a much larger share of the vast and rapidly increasing trade of the Upper Mississippi.

While on the subject of railroads I mention the completion of a most important arrangement consummated on Thursday by Hon. Perry H. Smith and Ira Y. Munn, Esq. for Chicago parties, and Selah Chamberlin, Daniel L. Wells and Chas. D. Nash, Esqrs., of Milwaukee, by which a railway connection between St. Paul and the Lake cities is secured at an early day. By this agreement they get possession of the Cedar Valley Road, running directly south to the Iowa State line. Some sixty-five miles of the road between Minneapolis and Owatonna are graded, and from the character of the men who have engaged in the enterprise, and the large business it would at once command, the public may expect that a railroad will be completed to St. Paul at furthest by the 1st of January, 1865. It is to connect with the McGregor and Prairie du Chien and the Winona and LaCrosse roads. The line runs through one of the very finest sections of the Mississippi valley; it is already largely developed, and, within five years after the road is completed, it will be one of the most popular and wealthy sections of the West. All the people need is a market for their wheat, wool, butter, stock and other products, to obtain all the earthly blessings that a most bountiful Providence can bestow. Our readers need not be told that Minnesota wheat is among the very finest that reaches our market.

Time has now abundantly proved that Minnesota is not only rich in all the elements that make a great and prosperous State, but it is one of the most healthy and inviting portions of the continent. The climate is delightful, steadily but not too severely cold in the winter, warm and invigorating in the summer, and not subject to those fitful changes, so dangerous in more southern latitudes. With a little attention, in training and protecting the trees in winter, nearly all the fruits can be raised in abundance. We saw at the residence of Judge Simonds and F. H. Masterson, Esq., attorney for the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, to whom we are deeply indebted for many polite attentions, pear and peach trees, filled with young fruit, and they raise an abundance of grapes. Minnesota still offers the most controlling advantages to the settler. The soil, in a large portion of the State, is exceedingly rich and productive, and, for healthfulness of climate, it probably has not an equal upon the American continent.

We must not forget to mention that the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad is finished from St. Paul to several miles beyond St. Anthony, and some seventy miles more are to be completed up the Mississippi during the present year. Mr. Rice, the President, and Mr. Litchfield, contractor, are now in Europe, making arrangements to extend it to the head of navigation on the Red river of the North at an early day. By the courtesy of Mr. Litchfield, Superintendent, and Mr. Masterson, attorney for the road, and in company with Capt. Hendricks of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, we had our first ride on a railroad in Minnesota. It is a part of the line of the great North Pacific Railroad, on which we hope to live to ride to the western shores of the continent.

The length of this letter, and the pressure of war news admonish us that many things of which mention should be made must be omitted. The substantial growth of St. Paul, the large quantities of wheat lying on the levees of the towns along the river ready for shipment, the fine accommodations offered tourists and visitors at the National at St. Paul and the Nicollette House in St. Anthony; the polite and unremitting attentions of Mr. Superintendent Goodrich and the officers of the Northern Belle and Keokuk to our party; the enjoyments of Gen Pope and staff and of our party throughout the entire trip; the beauty and magnificence of the scenery of the Upper Mississippi might each furnish a paragraph, but space forbids.

B.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

From Batteries A and B, Chicago Artillery.

The following letter from a member of Battery B, Chicago Artillery, to his father in this city, has just been received:

REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 22, 1863.

DEAR FATHER: We have been five days before Vicksburg. Two general assaults have been made along the whole line. One by the right and another by the left wing. A terrible loss of life and no result in our favor thus far. On Tuesday, our division had a severe fight, during the first general attack. Lieut. William McClintock, of the 127th Illinois, is among the killed. He was an old acquaintance of mine, and a young man of more than ordinary ability. He lived at Lyonsville. I attended the funeral of his brother at Young's Point, a few months since. He and his brother were the only sons of the family. One half hour ago George Whittier, of our battery, was shot through the heart, and we have just sent his body down the hill. Our battery is in position in point blank range, 320 yards of the enemy. No other accident has happened to our battery. Battery B has had two men killed, Newell and Thompson, Daniel Young severely wounded. Capt. John Williams of the 127th Illinois led his company bravely in the assault of Tuesday. A young German belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association, a Lieutenant in the 8th Missouri, who is acquainted with you, a member of Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church, volunteered in the storming party and was wounded. His name, I believe, is Stockmann. I watched the battle from the top of our hill, a very high one, a good part of the day. The storming party of 150, crossed the ditch on this side of the enemy's fort, and planted a United States flag on the outer slope of the parapet, where it remained all day. A second flag was afterwards planted alongside of the first, but both had to be brought back at night. The charge yesterday was made in columns, the front of a platoon—an order of battle very successful under Napoleon. But the position of the enemy is one of such great natural strength, and their ditch outside so wide and deep, that the assault proved a failure. Mining and blasting are to be tried to-day.

I believe no land force has ever besieged so strong a position since the commencement of the war, as Vicksburg. Gen. Sherman, whose military valor and skill has been underrated by some journals, is one of the ablest Generals we have, and the most frequently consulted by Gen. Grant. Vicksburg must fall, but it may be weeks before this end is accomplished.

I conclude by saying, if you had seen what I have seen during the past four days, you would realize what devil-inspired iniquity the South will have to answer for.

J. W. M.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Splendid Scout of the 8th Illinois—225 Prisoners, 1,500 Contrabands, and 800 Horses Captured—Smuggling Routes Broken Up.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 27, 1863.

On Friday last the 8th Illinois cavalry, under Clendening, started off down the Peninsula formed by the Rappahannock and Potomac, on a tour of inspection, with instructions to completely scour the country, and drive out the stray bands of rebels which might be prowling about, and with particular directions to break up the routes by which merchandise was transported South.

After reaching the neighborhood of King George's Court House, they divided into three battalions, under the respective commands of Col. Clendening and Majors Beveridge and Medill, one squad following the road near the Rappahannock, another taking the centre road, and the third the road nearest the Potomac. On Monday the headquarters of the two first battalions were established at Lancaster Court House, the last being at Heathsville.

Day and night during the next five days detachments were sent there from these points, every foot of ground down to the bay, and from river to river, being gone over. The result was that four through routes of transit for contraband goods have been demolished, and many of the parties operating have been caught in the act, and, together with such goods as were of value, have been returned within our lines.

Over 225 prisoners were captured. Over 1,500 contrabands are among the followers of this returning party. Nearly 800 splendid horses are also among the captured articles. Other bodies of cavalry are yet down in that vicinity, and we hope soon to hear a gratifying report from them also.

Union Meeting at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

MT. VERNON, May 29.—This has been one of the grandest days for the Union cause ever known in the State of Ohio. The old county of Knox and the adjacent counties have poured out twenty thousand Union people in convention at Mount Vernon. Extra excursion trains, crowded with people, thronged the railroad lines from both directions. At noon the vast procession, three miles in length, marched through the city; and by two o'clock not less than 20,000 people were upon the ground.

Gen. Columbus Delano was selected to preside, assisted by twenty vice presidents, with Hon. — Devin as Chief Marshal. Speeches were made from three different stands, by Governor Tod, by the eloquent and patriotic Hawkins, of Tennessee, by Hon. Samuel Galloway, and Hon. John Sherman. To name these men is sufficient assurance of the great ability of the speaking.

Patriotic letters were read from Parson Brownlow, Senator Mason, Col. Anderson, Charles Sumner, and others, whose attendance had been invited. The beautiful city of Mount Vernon was gaily decorated with a thousand flags, whose starry fields floated majestically out upon the balmy breeze. The enthusiasm of the vast multitude was deep and ardent beyond all description, and found vent in frequent thunders of applause responsive to the sentiments of lofty patriotism uttered by the eloquent speakers from the different stands.

Thus grandly has this city and county put its seal of condemnation upon the Copperhead valedictory of the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Southern Confederacy, the late C. L. Vallandigham! Taken altogether, it was one of the grandest demonstrations of unquenchable Unionism ever held in the West.

Miscellaneous.

NEW LAW BOOKS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON.

I. WHEATON'S ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. Second Annotated Edition. By William Beach Lawrence, author of Visitation and Search. Thick 8vo. pp. 1148 sheep. Price $7.50.

II. BENNETT AND HEARD'S DIGEST OF MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS. Vol. 2, completing the work. Royal 8vo. sheep. Price $6.50.

III. GRAY'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Vol. 9. 8vo. sheep. Price $5.00.

IV. ALLEN'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Vol. 4. 8vo. sheep. Price $5.00.

V. STATUTES AT LARGE AND TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, passed at the 3d Session of the 37th Congress. Royal 8vo. paper. $1.25.

VI. UNITED STATES DIGEST FOR 1860. Containing a Digest of Decisions of the Courts of Common Law, Equity and Admiralty, in the United States and England. By H. Farnham Smith. Vol. XX. Royal 8vo. sheep. Price $6.50

jel-e661-3t-7 Tas is

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

The Richards Manufacturing Co.
Are now manufacturing
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER
AND
Double Screen Separator,
For Warehouses, Distilleries, Mills and Farms,
WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS.

CAPACITY:
No. 0—5,000 to 10,000 Bushels per day.
No. 1—2,000 to 4,000 " "
No. 2—1,000 to 2,000 " "
No. 3— 700 to 1,200 " "
No. 4— 300 to 600 " "

Claims of Superiority:
1. They shell clean from the Cob in every condition of Grain.
2. They do not cut or grind the Corn.
3. They clean the Grain in perfect condition for Market.
4. They are built ENTIRELY OF IRON: combining great strength, simplicity and durability, and are universally acknowledged, as now perfected, the
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Testimonials:
We have six of Richards' Shellers; have shelled nearly a Million Bushels of Corn; we commend them to the Grain Shippers of the West, after ample trial and experience,
(Signed,) ILL. CENT. R. R. CO.

We think the Machine superior to all others. They shell perfectly clean from the Cob, without breaking the Grain.
(Signed.) MICH. CENT. R. R. CO.

We commend them to all Grain Shippers.
(Signed,) STURGES, BUCKINGHAM & CO.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
For Warehouses, Elevators, Shafting, Pullies, Belting, Buckets, and Warehouse Machinery, Furnished to Order.

New and Second-Hand
Portable and Stationary Engines
Of the most approved styles.

Circulars Furnished upon Application.

RICHARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
190 & 192 Washington st.,
P. O. Box 732. CHICAGO.
[my21-e669-1y]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. CHANGE OF TIME. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

Third and last week of the talented young tragedian
J. WILKES BOOTH,
Who has been nightly greeted during the past two weeks by large and fashionable audiences. He will appear during the week in a series of his most brilliant delineations, supported by the entire stock company. ☞ Seats can now be secured for the entire week.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 2d, will be presented for the last time Shakespeare's Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Duke of Gloster, afterwards Richard III.......J. WILKES BOOTH.
GRAND DANCE.......Miss JENNIE HIGHT.
To conclude with the excellent Farce of
THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.
☞ Wednesday, THE MARBLE HEART. Thursday, ROMEO AND JULIET.

COL. WOOD'S
BLACK SWAN
Will sing TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS at
BRYAN HALL,
June 2d and 3d.
PRICE—50 cts; Children, 25 cts.
june1-e624 3t

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS, Opera House, Randolph street, between the Matteson and Sherman Houses.
MONDAY EVENING, June 1st, and every evening during the week. First week of the Ethiopian afterpiece Slasher and Crasher. First week of Johnny Smoker. Second week of Master Leon's Operatic Manager under difficulties. [illegible] New Chorus [illegible] Sicilian Vespers, &c. &c. Doors open at 7¼; commencing at 8¼ o'clock P. M. MATINEE on Saturday, June 6th, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age to Matinee only 15 cents. [my31-e668-1wis] R. S. DINGESS, Agt.

CASTILLO & VAN VLICK'S
GREAT MAMMOTH SHOW
IS COMING.
And will Exhibit on Washington st., between Clark and Lasalle,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
June 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1863, commencing Wednesday evening, and continuing afternoon and night during the week.
The Managers in presenting their claims to a discriminating public, have the honor to announce that they have spared neither pains nor expense to make this Show a first class place of amusement.
Our Equestrian troop consists of DAN CASTILLO, the model disseminator of original wit and humor of a high order, assisted by a host of talented stars too numerous to mention.
☞ Everybody should go and see DAN CASTILLO and his educated Bull, Don Juan.
☞ Everybody should go and see DAN CASTILLO and his wonderful horse, Monitor.
Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Admission—Box seats 50 cents, Pit 25 cents. may31-e699 3t

Removal.

REMOVAL. CHARLES COMSTOCK, Agent of the Salt Company of Onondaga, has removed his office to 228 South Water street. Onondaga Salt of all kinds for sale by cargo and in lots to suit purchasers. my12-d814 1m

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business, under the firm name of HOWE & ROBBINS. Office, 183 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Chicago, May 1st, 1863. SAMUEL HOWE, E. V. ROBBINS. my1-d823-3m

L. K. PLIMPTON, Auctioneer.
Hull of Steamer City of Buffalo.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, AT 10 A. M.,
L. K. PLIMPTON & SON, 50 Main Street,
Will sell, without reserve, the Hull of the Steamer City of Buffalo, as she now lies at Bidwell's Ship Yard, Buffalo Creek.
Also, six Raymond's Life Boats.
Sale will take place on board. Terms Cash.
my31-e667-5t

GREAT SALE OF
Chicago City Property
AT AUCTION.
The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on
Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
Some eighteen hundred Lots in the
ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
Wight's, Elston's and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago,
Embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.
Terms of sale:—One fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per ct.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
my3-d460-td Trustee of Chicago Land Co.

PIANOS.
PIANOS.
PIANOS.
Melodeons & Harmoniums
Melodeons & Harmoniums
Melodeons & Harmoniums
AT
A. REED'S NEW WAREROOMS,
88 and 90 Randolph-st., Chicago.
Our stock challenges competition. my31-e668-1wis

LARGE SALE OF
Thorough-Bred and Trotting Stock,
JUNE 17TH, 1863.
As I propose greatly to reduce my Breeding Establishment of Blood and Trotting Horses, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, offer at public auction, at Woodburn Farm, about one hundred and twenty-five head of Thoroughbred and Trotting Horse Stock, consisting of Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies, of various ages. Most of this stock having been selected by myself with considerable care, many of them being as finely bred, as any stock can be. Those who desire to purchase either Blood or Trotting stock, will do well to attend. Catalogues will be furnished three weeks previous to day of sale, upon application to Mr. D. Swigert.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.
my28-e685 [illegible]

NOTICE—EXCURSIONISTS!
Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad
HALF FARE RATES.
Excursion Trains will leave depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, until further notice, as follows:

RATES OF FARE OUT AND BACK.

Going North.		Going South.	
Leave Chicago at	12:15 P. M.	Arrive 5:30 P. M.	
Rosehill	12:40	Leave 4:37	25cts
Evanston	12:50	4:27	35cts
Winnetka	1:10	4:16	50cts
Glencoe	1:06	4:10	60cts
Highland Park	1:16	4:00	70cts
Lake Forrest	1:28	3:47	80cts
Rockland	1:38	3:41	90cts
Arrive Waukegan	1:48	3:30	$1.00

Tickets to above points and return, good for the day and Excursion Train only, will be sold at the depot.
my28-e687-4w S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
We offer at very low prices, a stock of
HOARD & SON'S
Celebrated Watertown Engines.
They are applicable for Mechanics or Farmers, where power or steam are requisite, and the
BEST THAT ARE MANUFACTURED.
We have the Western Agency, and orders for the various sizes will be promptly filled.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
my22-e[illegible]-3w 225 LAKE STREET.

$40,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY just received from manufacturers, a fine assortment, which we offer in exchange for lands and town property. We also offer a large stock of groceries (owned by parties in this city) for half cash and half real estate. Call at 44 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, or address SAWTELLE, VOSE & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants, Box 3071, Chicago, Ill. jel-e635-3t

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
LEAVITT & WRIGHT,
48 Clark street and 162 Randolph street, Chicago.
Will prosecute and collect Claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. Applicants can call at the office or address by mail.
my31-e635-1m

GALLOWAY & CO.,
Packers and Provision Dealers,
Offer Smoked Hams at 7 cents per pound and Smoked Shoulders at 5 cents per pound, warranted. We have a large amount of Meats on hand, mostly of our own brand.
Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Dried Beef, &c., &c.,
Which we call attention of dealers generally. Liberal discounts made from the above prices on large orders. Packing and Smoke House, No. 194 and 196 Canal street. Principal Office and Salesroom,
190, 192 & 194 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
P. S.—We pack, render, cure, smoke and give general attention to commissions in the provision line. Refer to business men generally of Chicago.
my23-e688 3w

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—All Freight going South of Cairo, must be accompanied with duplicate invoices, WITH PRICES, (to obtain permits) one to be filed with the Surveyor of the Port, and the other to be attached to the bill of lading, and accompanying the goods. No goods will be received for shipment unless the above is complied with.
ABLE & CO.,
Transfer Agents Illinois Central R. R. Co., Cairo.
HOWT. FORSYTH, Gen. West'n Ag't. my28-e352-1m

PIANOS.—A variety of 7-octave PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Two second hand Pianos. Repairing, Tuning [illegible] J. PRESTON, Post Office Box 2119 my27-e[illegible]-7w

STORAGE ROOMS TO RENT. Cellar and first floor. Apply at 20 Randolph street. my23-e660-1wk

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
By Gore, Willson & Co.
54 LAKE STREET.
We shall offer to the highest bidder every Tuesday and Thursday, at 10 A. M., during the week, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE SELECTED stock of
Boots and Shoes,
Consigned to us by manufacturers, than any other house in the West.
jel-e[illegible]-1wis GORE, WILSON & CO.

DRY GOODS, NECK-TIES,
Ladies' Dress Goods, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, June 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms in Portland Block, Nos. 181, 183 and 185 Dearborn street, we shall sell a fine assortment of Dry Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods, &c.
ALSO—Neck Ties, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.
my30-e694 4t WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auct'rs.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS.
On Wednesday, June 3d, 1863,
At 9½ o'clock, A. M., at our Salesrooms in Portland Block, Nos. 181 and 183 Dearborn street, corner of Washington, we shall sell a large stock of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.
The Entire Stock of a New York Jobber.
It consists of the most desirable Staple Dry Goods, which we shall sell in quantities to suit the trade. [illegible] the lowest cash rates. Catalogues will be ready on Monday 1st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SAM'L PATRICK'S HOTEL
AND
ENTIRE FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, June 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
On the Premises.
It being necessary for Mr. Patrick to return to Galesburg to resume his position in the Railroad Company's House, which he has had under his charge the last six years, we shall sell, without reserve, the hotel well known as SAM'L PATRICK'S HOTEL, with the lot on which it stands, situate on Franklin street, between Washington and Madison streets. [illegible] The house was built by Mr. John Gillett [illegible] in the most substantial manner, of first class materials [illegible] house, and water on four floors. It is now in the best condition, having been thoroughly repaired, painted and papered in February last. It is desirably located, and doing a lucrative business. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $3,000. A part of the balance can remain on a mortgage for a time, if desired. The title to the property is perfect.
Immediately after the sale of the House, we shall sell
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE,
Steam Table, Gas Fixtures, Piano Forte, &c.
PARLOR AND RECEPTION ROOM.
Consisting of Parlor Sets, Sofas, Chairs, Marble Top Tables, large Gilt Mirrors with slabs, Brussels Carpets, Curtains, Piano Forte, &c.
DINING ROOM, ETC.
B. W. Dining Tables, Oak Arm Dining Chairs, Crockery, Glass, Silver Plated Castors, Spoons and Forks, Table Cutlery, Napkins, Table Linen, Towels, Cooking Stoves, Office Furniture, &c. &c.
SEVENTY-TWO CHAMBERS,
Consisting of Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Marble Top and Plain Bureaus, [illegible] C. Bedsteads, Hair, Cotton and Grass Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Blankets, Comforters, Counterpanes, Sheets, Wash Stands, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Stoves, &c., &c., together with the Gas Chandeliers and Burners.
The house is furnished throughout with good substantial furniture, most of it being entirely new in February last, at a cost of nearly $7,000.
The above offers a rare chance, not only to the capitalist, but to men of moderate means. The property is valuable, as it will become more so in a few years. The house is now open for inspection, and the furniture can be seen until the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
my31-e645-6t

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION
—OF—
First Class Residence Property,
AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Will be sold at Auction, on JUNE TENTH, 1863, a large number of FIRST CLASS Lake Shore residence lots, [illegible]
Terms—Half cash, balance in one year. Title perfect.
☞ For further particulars call at office No. 3, Metropolitan Hall Block.
☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
may 31-e697 10t

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET.
LAW LIBRARY AT AUCTION,
BY CATALOGUE.
We will sell on THURSDAY, June 4th, at 2½ o'clock at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, by Catalogue, a Law Library, consisting of valuable and standard works. Also, a Mahogany Book Case.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
je2-e[illegible]-3t

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Chamber Suits, Piano Forte, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, June 2d, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a general assortment of
Parlor, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture,
Chamber Suits, in mahogany, rosewood walnut and oak, Crockery, Fancy Work Boxes, Ladies' Writing Desks, rosewood and other Bureaus, Sofas, &c., &c. [illegible] housekeeping goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 and 48 Dearborn street.
60 CRATES OF BEST WHITE CROCKERY,
AT AUCTION.
Of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons.
We shall sell at our Salesroom, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, 60 crates of White Granite Ware, of the Lily Gothic and thick Hotel Shapes, in about two weeks. Particulars of which will be given in time. Terms cash.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
my30-e681-3wis

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 & 48 Dearborn street.
HOUSE AT AUCTION.
We will sell on the premises, rear of 190 South Clark street, the two story frame house, containing ten rooms and cellar room. Has new hydrant, in good order, situated on School Lot, with a rent of [illegible] year, and lease expires in [illegible]. On MONDAY, June 8th, [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN
AND BLEACHED SHEETING AND SHIRTING
By S. NICKERSON,
224 LAKE STREET,
Corner of Franklin, on WEDNESDAY, June 3d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold without reserve for cash, 100 pcs Grafton and [illegible] A Brown Sheeting, 100 pcs Dexter, Washington, Portland, Cumberland Mills Bleached Sheeting and Shirting. 25 pcs Manhattan B. R. Boston Ticking. 100 pcs English and American prints. Sale positive. Terms cash.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.
my31-e[illegible] 4t

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, June 2d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 132 cases Men's, Boys and Youths Kip and Calf Boots; 21 cases Women's Balmoral Congress Gaiters and Ties; 23 cases Children's Shoes; also, Copper Toed do.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, June 1st, WEDNESDAY, June 3d, FRIDAY, June 5th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold cloths, cassimeres, satinets Spanish linen, black linen thread. A general stock of dry goods, Yankee notions and furnishing goods. At private sale Clothing and Carpeting.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—Large and important sale of
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
Horses, Mules, Cattle and Jacks.
There will be sold, at Public Auction, at MATTOON, Coles county, Illinois, commencing on the
5th Day of June, 1863,
And continuing from day to day until all are sold.
426 Condemned and Captured Horses.
10 Brood Mares.
301 Condemned and Captured Mules.
58 Head of Cattle.
1 Jack.
TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.
By order of ALONZO EATON, Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.
N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads. may 23 [illegible]

BY E. & W. MORGAN
Government Sale
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES
AND
BROOD MARES, ETC.,
Will be continued daily until further notice,
AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART,
Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets,
COMMENCING EACH MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
AN IMMENSE NUMBER
STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF.
Terms—TREASURY NOTES.
By order of [illegible], Captain and A. Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN.

Special Notices.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
[illegible] universal curative in CONSUMPTION, removing [illegible] cough, &c.
[illegible] recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon in the removal of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms.
In DROPSY its established curative properties have been without a rival, as attested by universal [illegible] testimony.
The Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys.
In Gout and Rheumatism, if taken in the form of warm punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, [illegible] alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure.
Taken as hot punch, in Bronchial and Spasmodic Asthma, it affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms.
By its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the [illegible] stage in Ague and Fever, and prepares the system for the administration of the admitted curatives of this [illegible].
Administered in Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic, [illegible] removes spasm, restores the function of the liver, [illegible] produces healthy secretions. It should be taken mixed with hot water and sugar.
As a Nervine, a Tonic and a Purifier of the Blood, a [illegible] of fifteen years, in all climates and under all circumstances, has stamped it with universal approbation.
Peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate Females, it stands pre-eminent among the established curatives of the day.
It is the only alcoholic preparation in our country [illegible] can be generally imbibed with pleasure and safety, never, even when taken to excess, producing headache or other unpleasant consequences.
Sold, handsomely wrapped in yellow papers, in pint and quart bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and [illegible] in the United States. Purchase from the advertised agents to prevent imposition, as counterfeits and imitations, as the whole country is flooded with [illegible].

Army Sutlers and the Public.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of the West, that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co., of Chicago, his agents for the sale of his "Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," who will supply Army Sutlers and Western merchants, at New York prices, adding freight. This Gin is now the standard drink of the world. It has been tested by the whole Medical Faculty, and pronounced by them to be the best liquor manufactured. The article has suffered [illegible] sale in the West for several years past, in consequence of the great quantity of counterfeit Schnapps which has been palmed off by merchants of the West, on consumers. To avoid this hereafter as much as possible, he has appointed the above-named firm, agents, where purchasers can rely on getting the genuine article.
Army Sutlers will find this Gin the cheapest imported liquor in this country. It is used in all the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia and Washington.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
22 Beaver street, New York.
[1]000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Agents,
my29-e[illegible] 3m 146 Lake street, Chicago.

SOMETHING NEW.—Hudson's Unrivalled Tooth Paste. The BEST DENTIFRICE now in use—CLEANS, whitens and preserves the teeth; removes tartar, heals diseased gums, and purifies the breath. It contains no injurious properties whatever, [illegible] is as harmless in its action as pure cold water. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. je1-e[illegible]-1wis

IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mercurial Diseases, and all those distressing and afflictive maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c.
Its genuineness as a pure solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished names as Dr. J. R. Chilton, Prof. R. H. Parker, Prof. J. C. [illegible], and others equally well known to science.
[illegible] per bottle.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by BLISS & SHARP,
[illegible] 141 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, has permanently located himself at 86 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation.
Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassii, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure.
Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense.
Office and parlors at 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.
[illegible]

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago, up stairs, for the cure of all diseases, male or female. Special attention given to all maladies of long standing. I have cured some of the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in this country. Patients at a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence. Advice gratis. Enclose stamp to secure a ready answer to interrogations. Female Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box. Sent to a distance three three-cent stamps are required to prepay postage. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. P. O. Box 2290, Chicago, Ill. my30-e[illegible] 2w

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!!
[illegible] between Beauty, Vigor and Health, or Faded Looks and Premature Decay.
The Casket of Pearls!!
Containing Secret Counsels for the
Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America.
CERTAIN POINTS of vital importance, essential to their Beauty, Vigor and Health.
By Madame BEAUMONT, French Physician.
By inclosing 25 cents to Madame Beaumont, P. O. Box 837, Chicago, Ill., the book will be sent free to any part of the United States. my24-e[illegible]-4w

DOCTOR BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,
Can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and diseases of both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where ladies and gentlemen can consult the Doctor. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M. Communications confidential. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box 154. Inclose a stamp and get his
GUIDE TO HEALTH.
From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee perfect cures for all Special Diseases in the most severe and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of mercury. [illegible] suffering from Nervous Debility are invited to call.
PERFECT CURE WARRANTED.
Persons suffering from irregularities should call at once and be cured.
[illegible] of city references as to ability and success.
[illegible] 12w

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—The inebriate may now bid defiance to the temptation. Dr. Zane's Antidote for Strong Drink is a sure cure for Drunkenness. It creates a dislike for drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Price $1.00 a box. Sent by mail. Address, S. C. UPHAM, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. [illegible]

QUERY.—Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD?
BECAUSE eminent chemists say so!
BECAUSE it contains no caustic compounds!
BECAUSE it wears longer than any other!
BECAUSE it operates INSTANTANEOUSLY!
BECAUSE it does not stain the skin!
BECAUSE it nourishes and strengthens the Hair!
BECAUSE it corrects the bad effects of other dyes!
BECAUSE its presence cannot be detected!
BECAUSE it NEVER FAILS!
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size. my14 b59 1m

HEADACHE, HEADACHE, HEADACHE.—Sick and nervous headache CURED! CURED!! CURED!!! In from twenty to thirty minutes, BY J. BAKER'S PANACEA. Warranted to cure in every case or the money refunded. For sale by all the Druggists throughout the Northwest. E. H. BIRCH & CO., 106 Lake street, wholesale agents for Chicago. Dealers will be supplied on the best terms by G. H. BIRCH & CO., or by addressing J. BAKER, St. Johns, Michigan. my25 [illegible]

B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 136 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Proprietor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss. [illegible] Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, [illegible] &c., &c. Send for Pamphlets. [illegible] Patent Artificial Leg, manufactured by [illegible] 136 Clark street [illegible] to give perfect satisfaction. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! DR. SEELEY'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY. [illegible] Office 136 South Clark street [illegible] Address Dr. D. H. SEELEY, P. O. Box 4581. ap13-e477-2mcod

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, the best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) [illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER [illegible] to purify the blood. [illegible] Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh supply of FIELD GLASSES. NOWLIN & McELWAIN, [illegible] opposite the Sherman House.

100 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A [illegible]

500 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

Auction Sales.

...CTION SALE OF

...OTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE,

...Gore, Willson & Co.

54 LAKE STREET.

[illegible]

...oots and Shoes,

...d to us by manufacturers, than any other ... the West.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.

...Y GOODS, NECK-TIES,

...adies' Dress Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

...SDAY, June 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales... ...Portland Block, Nos. 125, 128 and 127 Dear... ...we shall sell a fine assortment of Dry ...Ladies' Dress Goods, &c. ...Neck Ties, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auct'rs.

...O CITY AND COUNTRY

...ealers.

...Wednesday, June 3d, 1863,

...o'clock, A. M., at our Salesrooms in Portland ... 125 and 127 Dearborn street, corner of Wash... ...we shall sell a large stock of

...STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT AUCTION.

...ITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.

...entire Stock of a New York Jobber.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

...M'L PATRICK'S HOTEL

AND

...NTIRE FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

...DAY, June 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M. On the Premises.

[illegible]

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE,

...Table, Gas Fixtures, Piano Forte, &c.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...ARGE SALE AT AUCTION

—OF—

...t Class Residence Property,

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

...ILBERT & SAMPSON,

...LAW LIBRARY AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

...ILBERT & SAMPSON,

46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

...mber Suits, Piano Forte, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

...TUESDAY, June 2d, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell ... 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a general ...

...arlor, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

...ILBERT & SAMPSON,

46 and 48 Dearborn street

...CRATES OF BEST WHITE CROCKERY,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

...ILBERT & SAMPSON,

46 & 48 Dearborn street,

HOUSE AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

...UCTION SALE OF BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETING AND SHIRTING

294 LAKE STREET.

[illegible]

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

...OOTS AND SHOES AT AUC...

[illegible]

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

...LOTHING AND DRY GOODS

[illegible]

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

...OVERNMENT SALE.—Large and important sale of

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

...orses, Mules, Cattle and Jacks.

...will be sold at Public Auction, at MATTOON, ...County, Illinois, commencing on the

5th Day of June, 1863.

...continuing from day to day until all are sold.

[illegible]

...Cash, in Treasury Notes.

By order of ALONZO EATON, Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

[illegible]

BY E. & W. MORGAN

Government Sale

OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES

AND

BROOD MARES, ETC.,

Will be continued daily until further notice,

AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART,

Corner of Fifth and Cary Streets,

COMMENCING EACH MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

AN IMMENSE NUMBER

STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF.

[illegible]

E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

Special Notices.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

[illegible]

Army Sutlers and the Public.

[illegible]

UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

600 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

J. H. REED & CO, Agents, 146 Lake street, Chicago.

SOMETHING NEW.—Hudson's

[illegible]

...HE IODINE WATER.

[illegible]

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.

BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans)

THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT,

[illegible]

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, ...

[illegible]

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!!

The Casket of Pearls!!

...Wives and Daughters of America.

[illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,

[illegible]

GUIDE TO HEALTH.

[illegible]

PERFECT CURE WARRANTED.

[illegible]

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—

[illegible]

...RY.—Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD?

[illegible]

HEADACHE, HEADACHE,

CURED!! CURED!!!

J. BAKER'S PANACEA

[illegible]

...ELEY'S TRUSS ESTAB...

...Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!

[illegible]

...ELOR'S HAIR DYE.

...& BATCHELOR'S

[illegible]

...AND SUMMER

[illegible]

...VED.—A fresh sup...

[illegible]

...TEAS.—A

[illegible]

...NEW ORLEANS

Insurance.

CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL Feb. 1, 1863,

Over Five Millions,

PURELY MUTUAL.

Dividends declared Annually and Paid during the Life of the Assured.

Reserved for 1863 Dividend,

50 PER CENT.

JAMES GOODWIN, President.
Z. PRESTON, Vice President.
GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.
E. K. HUNT, Physician.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES GOODWIN,	E. N. WATERMAN,
ZEPHANIAH PRESTON,	EDW. W. PARSONS,
JOHN C. PALMER,	GUY R. PHELPS,
MASON GROSS,	[illegible]
E. B. WATKINSON,	[illegible]
E. D. TIFFANY,	CHAS. DENNIS, Jr., N. Y.
	C. L. THAYER, Boston.

$5,008,849,50

Accumulated Capital

Without including "Accrued Interest," "Deferred Premiums," "Accruing Unpaid Premiums," "Premiums Due and Unpaid on Policies in force," or any other contingent or illegitimate item, to swell the amount of the Assets.

About 1,000 of the Citizens of Chicago are Insured in this Company.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

AGENTS,

Cor. Lake and Lasalle Streets.

my31-c637-1w

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Office, No. 150 South Water St.,

DOLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

T. L. MILLER, ... H. B. WILLMARTH.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO. Of Providence, R. I., Chartered 1799.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD MASS.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

Medicinal.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

[illegible]

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes, and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. ...

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. ...

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

Important Notice to the Public.

The United States Express Company will commence on the 15th inst., to do business on the following lines of railroads in the State of Wisconsin, viz: The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad and the Southern Wisconsin Railroad. By securing these lines of railroad, the General Superintendent, HENRY KIP, Esq., has established regular offices at the places named in the list attached to this notice; ...

[illegible]

Very respectfully,
E. D. COLVIN, Agent.

Chicago, May 15th, 1863.

The following named places will, under this arrangement, be reached by this Company:

Waukegan, Ill.	Kenosha, Wis.
Racine, Wis.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Waukeshaw, Wis.	White Water, Wis.
Milton, Wis.	Stoughton, Wis.
Madison, Wis.	[illegible]
Lone Rock, Wis.	Mascoda, Wis.
Boscobel, Wis.	Janesville, Wis.
Brodhead, Wis.	Monroe, Wis.
Prairie du Chien, Wis.	McGregor, Iowa.

MILES' CELEBRATED

SANO AND OTHER COFFEES.

The SANO has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly approved for its

Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities.

This Coffee compares favorably with ... and is by many preferred to Rio and Java, ...

Sold at about Half the Price.

It is ground and put up in Tin Foil in papers in 1 lb. packages, with labels that read—

"MILES' SANO COFFEE."

[illegible]

L. F. HOLMAN, ... Sole Agent for the United States.

Beware of Counterfeits.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to fill orders for the

GOSHEN BUTTER FIRKIN,

[illegible]

NATHANIEL WHITE,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Wooden and Willow Ware,

95 South Water Street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, ...

[illegible]

WOOL TWINE.—I am manufacturing, and can fill orders for this goods,

In any quantities.

NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water street.

C. H. COWAN & CO.,

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

NECESSITY OF A SHIP CANAL.

Report of the Committee on Statistics for the City of Chicago.

To be Submitted to the National Canal Convention.

At a meeting of our citizens some time since, Col. J. W. Foster, Geo. F. Rumsey, Charles Walker, William McKindley, B. McChesney, William Bross, and John B. Preston, were appointed a Committee to collect statistics as to the importance of uniting the waters of the Mississippi with the Atlantic Ocean by a ship canal. That Committee have discharged the duties imposed upon them in the shape of a report which does great credit to their discrimination and industry. The report makes a pamphlet of forty-five pages. We cannot hope to print the report complete in our columns, but we give a full synopsis, which embodies the most stirring features of the very able document.

The report opens with the statement that two schemes for the accomplishment of the object have been brought prominently before the country, and failed, only by a few votes, to receive the sanction of the 37th Congress:

1. To make a slack-water navigation of the Illinois and Des Plaines rivers, and to enlarge the present Illinois and Michigan Canal to such dimensions as shall admit of the passage of gunboats, and of the largest class of Mississippi steamers, to the Lakes.

2. To enlarge the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals of New York to such dimensions as shall pass an iron-clad gunboat twenty-five feet wide and two hundred feet long, and drawing not less than six feet and six inches of water.

The cost of the first project would be about $13,500,000; and the second about $8,500,000.

The report then proceeds to give the physical character of the Mississippi basin, or valley. It embraces, between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies, a drainage of about 1,240,000 square miles, which is more than one-half of the area of the United States. The navigable rivers in the same territory aggregate a length of about 8,967 miles. The lakes which drain about one-third of this immense area are five in number, and aggregate a length of 1,355 miles, dropping into the St. Lawrence river. The commerce of these lakes reaches an annual value of $450,000,000—more than twice the ocean commerce of the whole country. It was carried on in 1862 by 1,643 vessels, with an aggregate of 413,026 tonnage, and a value of $13,257,000.

The report then discusses the progress and development of this great territory, from the establishment of the first colony, at Marietta, Ohio, in 1788—just seventy-five years ago—until 1860, giving many tables, figures, &c., showing the increase of population from 1800, then numbering 50,240 souls, and in 1860, numbering 9,063,143; the number of acres of improved land; the increase in many of the agricultural products of the eight grain-growing States; the receipt of certain products at port of Chicago in the different years from 1859 to 1862, &c.—all of them having an important bearing upon the subjects which the Convention will be called upon to discuss.

Then follow some important facts in regard to the blockade of the Mississippi; product of breadstuffs for importation; provision trade; the corn crop, the product of which is now not less than 500,000,000 bushels per annum; mineral resources; Lake Superior mining region; the iron products of Lake Superior, aggregating, in 1862, 115,721 tons; the salt basin of Michigan, the product of which in 1862 was 1,270,000 bushels, and the probable product of which in 1863 will be 4,000,000 bushels, and then in following years to an indefinite amount; the gold deposits of the Rocky Mountains; the present cost of transportation; the necessity of additional outlets; the New York Canals; cost of moving the crops; capacity of existing outlets, and their entire insufficiency; the multiplication of railroads an entirely inadequate relief; Eastern dependence on Western breadstuffs; foreign exportation of breadstuffs, now amounting to $183,750,000, including what goes through Canada; the material prosperity of New York; foreign demand for the surplus of the Northwest; Continental sources of supply and their inadequacy; ability to compete with foreign markets, &c., &c.—all going to show the vital necessity of these great works. These are the commercial aspects of the case.

The report discusses at considerable length the National aspects of the case, and first the constitutional power of Congress to do all necessary acts to provide for the COMMON DEFENCES, and to PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE.

NATIONAL ASPECTS.

Mr. Jefferson announced, in 1801, as among the leading objects of the Constitution—"the encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce, its hand-maid." Mr. Madison uttered a similar declaration in 1809—"to promote, by authorized means, improvements friendly to agriculture, to manufactures, and to *external* and *internal* commerce." Albert Gallatin, one of the most clear-headed statesman of his time, when Secretary of the Treasury, submitted an elaborate report to the Senate on the importance of constructing roads and canals by the Government, to facilitate personal and commercial intercourse, and to unite the people by a still more intimate community of interests. "No other single power of Government can more effectually tend to strengthen and perpetuate that Union, which secures external independence, domestic peace, and internal liberty." This power has been frequently extended by Congress in many instances, which are quoted by the report. Says the report: "The commerce which floats upon a river like the Mississippi, draining half a continent; or upon the great lakes, whose shore-lines are longer than those of the sea-board States; or is poured through an artificial channel like the New York Canal, is as much national as that which is wafted over the Atlantic. When it is shown that eight-ninths of the cereals are derived, not from a single State, but from a group of States; and are moving, not to a local market, but to the markets of the world; furnishing to the navigating interests the outward-bound freight, as well as the return cargo, and conferring a direct benefit on the national finances; and when the proceeds of these products are traced through all the ramifications of trade, it is evident that not simply the citizen of one State, but the Western producer, the consumer at home and abroad, the navigator, the importer, the consumer of foreign fabrics, and the Government itself, all have a direct interest in the result.

It is a measure whose benefits are not to be circumscribed by State lines, but one which connects three distinct systems of navigation, and renders them available for external and internal commerce, for national unity and military defence."

MILITARY ASPECTS.

The committee then proceeds to discuss the military aspects of these great improvements. Great Britain occupies the north portion of the continent, with a territory contemporaneous with our own, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She has constructed a series of short canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence, with locks 45 feet wide and 200 feet long, and 8 feet deep; and has connected lakes Erie and Ontario by the Welland canal, with locks 26 feet wide, 150 long, and 11 feet deep, and capable of ready enlargement. She has, also, constructed the Rideau canal, professedly as a military work, by an interior route, between Montreal and Kingston, with locks 33 feet wide and 142 long; and although the channel is only 5 1-2 feet deep, yet it is capable of passing a dangerous vessel, when buoyed up by lighters.

She has a formidable fortress and depot of military and naval stores at Kingston, on Lake Ontario; another at Malden, at the mouth of the Detroit River; and a third at Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay; besides forts more or less impregnable at Toronto, Niagara, Port Stanley, Windsor, and Port Sarnia. Most of these points are intersected by railways, by which a large force can be rapidly concentrated.

To oppose these formidable preparations, we have a few dismantled forts, which a half hour's cannonading with improved ordnance would batter down, and which, from their weakness, would invite rather than deter attack; no lines of water communication by which a war vessel larger than a canal boat can be thrown into the lakes; no naval or military depots; nothing but a single steamer of 100 tons burthen, mounting a single 18-pounder, for aggressive or defensive purposes; nor can the number, under the treaty stipulations of 1817, be increased beyond one more on the Upper Lakes, one on Lake Ontario, and one on Lake Champlain.

It may be a startling fact, but it is nevertheless true, that a single battery planted on the Virginia side of the Ohio River below Pittsburgh, and a single gunboat anchored near the south shore of Lake Erie, have the power to sever the great arteries of communication between the East and the West. A slight interruption of the calm regularity in the flow of breadstuffs eastward, would cause a consternation as great as any disaster to our arms. We may repose in fancied security; but should such a disaster occur, succeeding generations would not fail to brand as imbecile the statesmen of this day, who neglected to defend the nation in its most vulnerable point.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A RUPTURE.

The report speaks of the possibility of a rupture with Great Britain. While such an event would be deeply deplored, it must be confessed that there are irritating questions still unsettled, which may lead to the necessity of a war.

LAKE DEFENSES.

The question arises, What would be the cheapest and most effectual method of defending the Lakes, and enabling us to assert our supremacy over them in case of war? The report discusses two propositions which have been enunciated, and shows their nonfeasibility. They are:

1. By constructing a navy yard on the borders of some one of the inland sheets of water tributary to the lakes.

2. By constructing vessels in parts, and transporting them to the places required ready to be set up.

With regard to the first proposition, it may be stated, that while the Naval Committee admit that it would be an infringement of the treaty-stipulations of 1817 to construct war vessels on the margin of the Great Lakes, it is difficult to comprehend by what process of reasoning it becomes no infringement to construct them on an inland sheet of water, directly communicating with the Lakes, to be sent down whenever their services shall be required. We apprehend that the British Minister Resident would remonstrate with the Secretary of State, long before the first keel was laid. On the other hand, in enlarging these canals, we are but exercising a right which has been freely conceded to Great Britain.

With regard to the second proposition, it may be stated that, to prepare the materials for constructing two distinct fleets, one for the upper lakes and one for the lower, to be put up whenever the necessity may arise, and to transport them to these waters from parts far remote, would be far more expensive than the cost of opening these lines of internal communication; and besides, the usefulness of these fleets would be restricted solely to these waters.

A third plan has been proposed, and that is to make use of the enlarged canals to transfer our iron-clads from one system of navigation to another, and thus save the expense of maintaining distinct sets of fleets. The Naval Committee, through Mr. F. A. Conkling, maintain that, so far as relates to the enlarged New York canal, it is impracticable. We deem the testimony of Ericsson, the conceptions of whose inventive skill have saved us from national humiliation, and whose fame will live through the ages with undimmed lustre, of far more importance than any crudely-expressed opinions of this Committee.

"An impregnable war vessel of 25 feet wide, and 200 long, with a shot-proof turret, carrying a gun of 15-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 pounds, and capable of destroying any hostile vessel that can be put on the lakes, will draw, without ammunition, coal or stores, but 6 feet 6 inches of water; and consequently, will need only a canal wide and deep enough to float a vessel of these dimensions, with locks of sufficient size to pass it."

The cost of these enlarged communications, according to the estimate of Engineers of the highest capacity and integrity, will not exceed $17,000,000.

It may be said that fleets adapted to river-navigation are not adapted to lake-navigation; to this it may be replied that they are well adapted to the defense of the straits, which are the most important lines to be guarded. There are, according to the statement of Admiral Porter, not less than 60 vessels in the United States navy capable of passing the proposed locks of the Illinois and Michigan canal and others are building of like capacity.

Your Committee, therefore, are of the opinion that the cheapest and most effectual method of lake-defense is, not by the establishment of naval depots, or the building of fleets on these waters, both of which would be construed as a violation of the treaty-stipulations of 1817; nor by the erection of an extended system of land fortifications; but by opening such a line of internal communication that gun-boats may readily be passed from one system of navigation to another, and be made available for defense, alike in the harbors of the Atlantic, on the Lakes, and on the navigable waters of the Mississippi. *With these two links in the chain of communication completed, a vessel could be passed, by an internal route, from New Orleans to Chicago, Buffalo, New York, Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Newbern, and Beaufort, making a distance of 4,300 miles; besides rendering accessible the whole navigable system of the Mississippi and the Lakes. It would, therefore, become a matter of little moment, whether a vessel were built at Brooklyn, Annapolis, Washington, or Philadelphia; or at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, or St. Louis; the mechanical skill of every section of the country could be called into requisition, and the vessel completed, with little inconvenience, be transferred to the most distant waters.*

WAYS AND MEANS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The balance of this very able report is devoted to the discussion of the ways and means of construction. The bill introduced into the last Congress proposed, for the construction of the Illinois communication, the appropriation of the bonds of the Government to the extent of about thirteen and one-half millions of dollars, redeemable in twenty years, and bearing six per cent. interest per annum, with the pledge of the tolls for the payment of accruing interest, and the ultimate payment of principal, of which the traffic would afford an ample guaranty. The issue of these bonds, thus secured, would subserve all the purposes of a direct taxation, and would command the confidence of capitalists at a time, when more than ever before there was redundant capital seeking investment. It would not involve the necessity of raising a dollar by taxation.

If it be asked, why does not the State of Illinois execute the work, or confide its execution to a chartered company; it may be said in reply, that the State cannot enter upon the work without first changing her organic law, which would require two or three years to accomplish; and while she is agreed on the policy of surrendering this route to the General Government, to be used as a national highway, it is doubtful whether a like unanimity would prevail with regard to the State taking such action, even if constitutional impediments were not in the way. As to the second inquiry, the State, through her Constitutional Convention, has indicated her policy, in no event to surrender this work to a chartered company.

As far as relates to the New York portion of the enterprise, it may be stated that the Legislature of that State, by an act passed April 22, 1862, authorized the enlargement of one tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, provided the expense thereof was paid by the United States; in consideration whereof the last named party should have the perpetual right of passage through said canals, "free from toll, or charge, for its vessels of war, boats, gunboats, transports, troops, supplies, or munitions of war."

In conclusion, your Committee would state, that this is an enterprise which, in whatever light it is viewed, ought to commend itself to the favorable consideration of the country. In its lowest sense, as a mere pecuniary investment, the bonds of the United States, based on the tolls of the canal, would command the confidence of capitalists. As a commercial scheme, it would enhance the value of the public lands, and communicate a stimulus to agriculture, which would be felt to the farthest verge of cultivation. It would cheapen the price of our daily food, and swell to a vast extent our foreign commerce. As a national measure, it would establish, between the East and the West, closer commercial and political affiliations, and forge a chain which no convulsion could sever; while as a military system, it would prove the cheapest mode of fortifying a long line of frontier, and of controlling an immense inland navigation. In no other way, in the opinion of the Committee, can Congress so effectually, in the language of the Constitution, "PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENCE," or "PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE."

The Canal Convention at Chicago.

[From the New York World.]

We wish to call attention to the great importance of the Convention which assembles at Chicago on Tuesday next. The call for this Convention, which was issued at Washington on the 2d of March, is signed by Attorney General Bates (who first rose to national distinction by a speech made at the river and harbor convention in the same city many years ago) by eighty-one members of the national House of Representatives, and eighteen members of the Senate. The Governor of this State has appointed a highly respectable and influential set of delegates; the Chamber of Commerce, of this city, sends a delegation, as does also the Board of Trade of Buffalo; and we presume there will be similar delegations from all the leading States and commercial cities of the North. The Convention will bring together a body of men combining more weight of character and knowledge of the business interests of the country than have ever before assembled in this generation.

This Convention grows out of the fact that the bill which was before the last Congress for opening a naval communication between the great lakes and the Mississippi on the one hand, and the Atlantic on the other, failed to pass. That bill proposed, at no great expense, considering the importance of the objects, to enlarge the Illinois Canal so as to admit the Mississippi steamers into lake Michigan, and to enlarge the locks on the Erie Canal to admit the passage of iron clad gunboats from the Atlantic coast. Since the treaty with Great Britain by which the parties bound themselves to keep only one small vessel each, carrying a single gun, on Lake Ontario, and two similar vessels on the upper lakes, and to dismantle all their other war vessels on the lakes, the Canadian canals have been constructed: works of great cost and capacity, which make possible the rapid ingress of fleets of war vessels from Quebec and Montreal into the whole chain of lakes. Our lake cities are far more numerous, important and flourishing than those of Canada, and in case of war with Great Britain that power could do us incalculable damage before we could begin any effective preparations to resist her. But if the canals in question were enlarged, the two belligerents would, from the outset, be on equal terms, except that the greater number and wealth of our lake towns render us far more vulnerable.

But it is not merely as a measure for the common defense of the country that these improvements are important, although that consideration alone would more than justify the outlay. They would add immensely to the wealth of the country, by cheapening the transportation between the East and the West; giving the East cheaper bread, and the West cheaper commodities. They would, besides, be a new tie for binding together the Union. We can conceive of but one objection to their immediate completion, and that is the fact that we are engaged in a great and expensive war, and cannot spare the means. But this objection is more specious than solid. The fact that we are engaged in a great war and running up a fearful debt, demonstrates the necessity of making the national resources as productive as possible to meet our vast liabilities. If, by enlarging these works, and improving the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, we can cheapen transportation to an amount equal to half the interest on the war debt, it would be equivalent, in its effect on the national wealth, to wiping out half of the debt. But it is not for us to explain the advantages of these improvements; that is the business of the Convention, the most important of whose proceedings we shall promptly lay before our readers.

The Canal Convention.

[From the Whitewater (Wisconsin) Register.]

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* continues its senseless opposition to the proposed ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, asserting, among other unwarrantable things, that the State of Wisconsin does not desire any such thing. Perhaps the *Sentinel* is authorized to speak for this State, but we think not. Even in the southern part of the State, where, if in any section, the people might be supposed to oppose it, they appear to be mainly in its favor. The Beloit *Journal* and Waukesha *Freeman*, both ably conducted and influential Republican journals, favor the construction of the canal, on the ground, not that it will benefit their immediate localities, but that it will be of immense advantage to the great Northwest, including all Western Wisconsin, and the vast region of country west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri rivers. In our judgment, the effort of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is not only narrow-minded, but contemptible, and can not fail to recoil upon themselves. The short-sighted policy adopted by the business men of Milwaukee is rapidly alienating from that city the sympathies of the people throughout the State, and hundreds of thousands of dollars go to Chicago, for goods, which Milwaukee might furnish if it were not for her proverbial illiberality. Let the canal be built, because the whole West will be benefited by it.

The only argument the *Sentinel* makes against the construction of the canal is, that it will not pay as a pecuniary investment. It does not matter a pin whether it pays or not; the produce of the West will reach tide-water just as cheaply, and that is all we ask. As to the statement that the railroads can successfully compete with water transportation, it is too preposterous to require any refutation. The fact that wheat is conveyed from Chicago to Buffalo by water—a distance of nearly a thousand miles—at an average price of about ten cents a bushel, while it costs seven cents per bushel by rail from Whitewater to Milwaukee, a distance of only fifty miles, sufficiently demonstrates what a ridiculous position the *Sentinel* and the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce have placed themselves in. There is not a point made in the circular issued by the said Chamber of Commerce, that is not based upon false premises and sought to be sustained by false assumptions.

Miscellaneous.

HATS, CAPS AND

Straw Goods

AT WHOLESALE.

E. P. L. BROOM,

(SUCCESSOR TO E. R. KELLOGG & CO.)

50 - - LAKE STREET. - - 50

I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

SHAKER HOODS, &c.,

suitable for the

Spring and Summer Trade of '63

Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at

LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices.

E. P. L. BROOM,

Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

50 LAKE ST., CHICAGO

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS & CHEMICALS,

146 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Also, deal largely in

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

GLASSWARE.

Burning Oils, Kerosene,

SOAP-MAKER'S STOCK,

Manufacturers' Goods, &c., &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 171 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black,	Light Green,	Light Drab,
Dark Brown,	Pink,	Yellow,
Snuff Brown,	Purple,	Orange,
Light Brown,	Crimson,	Magenta,
Dark Blue,	Salmon,	Solferino,
Light Blue,	Scarlet,	French Blue,
Dark Green,	Dark Drab,	Royal Purple,
	Violet.	

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, with perfect fast colors. Full directions inside each package.

Especially for Family Use.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 258 Broadway Boston. Price per package 25 and 15 cents.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every city and town.

Wholesale Dealers and the Trade supplied at manufacturer's prices, by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

STRYKER & CO

CLOAKS!

PLAIN, BRAIDED AND RICHLY

EMBROIDERED.

Circulars and Sacques,

New and Splendid Styles

NOW READY AT

STRYKER & CO.'S,

No. 141 Lake street.

ALSO—JUST RECEIVED,

SUMMER, LAMA, and FINE LAMBS WOOL

SHAWLS,

In Seasonable Colors.

DRESS GOODS

SUN UMBRELLAS,

Parasols and Sun Shades

A large stock now in store,

Bonnet, Trimming and Belt Ribbons

JOUVIN'S & ALEXANDRE'S KIDS.

A large assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS,

Prints and Domestic Goods,

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY & GLOVES

Just opened, and will be sold at prices as low as can elsewhere be found.

STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

45 & 47 LAKE STREET,

Are prepared to show cash buyers of

Saddlery Hardware

AND

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the Northwest, embracing

SPRINGS AND AXLES,

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,

CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS,

Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

HORSE COLLARS AND BLANKETS,

WHIPS AND LASHES,

Skirting, Bridle, Collar and Harness

LEATHER.

All of which will be offered at prices that will not be undersold.

AGENTS FOR

Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockett's Varnishes.

DOLE'S PATENT

Hub Boring Machines and Hollow Augers.

P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET, ...

[illegible]

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, South Water street.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

CUNARD LINE.

Steam to Queenstown and Liverpool.

The first class powerful Steamships

SIDON,	KEDAR,
MARATHON,	TRIPOLI,

Will sail from New York every alternate Wednesday, from Liverpool every alternate Tuesday, and from Queenstown every alternate Wednesday.

[illegible]

HENRY GREENEBAUM,

General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS.

For Buffalo and all Way Ports

Will leave Dock, foot of North LaSalle st.,

EVERY EVENING, at 7 O'CLOCK,

(SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

FOR BUFFALO

And all Intermediate Ports.

These Boats are NEW AND SUPERBLY FINISHED and have all the modern accommodations for Passengers.

L. BRADLEY, Ticket Agent,
Office No. 1 North Wells st.

Post Office Box 4738.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or Rail road, apply to the following agents;

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
AUG. COLSEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
S. G. CHASE, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
J. J. TALLMADGE, M. & P. D. C. R R Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo, CONSIGNEES.

JNO. HEAM & CO., Erie, Pa.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
HOPKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio.
W. F. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
A. P. DUTTON, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. B. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

J. W. TUTTLE,

General Western Agent, No. 3 State street, Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND

1863 Chicago Line. 1863

For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the

Western Transportation Company

BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO,

FORMING A

DAILY LINE

(Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with the

New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express;

The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and Troy and Erie Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.

At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan, and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.

For rates of freight and passage apply to

JOHN H. MOORE, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 28 Broadway, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Agent Western Transportation Co., No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
E. G. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 3 Astor House, N. Y.
J. H. WILGUS & CO., Proprietors of Union Express and Agents Troy & Erie Line, No. 207 Broadway, and No. 11 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburg, Pa.
RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agts. Office foot of State street, Chicago.
SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt. Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo.
A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

THE NORTHERN

Transportation Company

OF OHIO.

IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN

BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST,

WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.

This well known line of fifteen first class screw Steamers connects at OGDENSBURGH with railroad for Boston and all points in New England; at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between Cape Vincent and New York; and at Oswego with a line of thirty first class Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Form a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI WEEKLY LINE

To Chicago and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS.

J. MYERS, 74 Pearl street, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, 9 State street, Boston.
[illegible]
JOHN R. CRAWFORD, Oswego.
[illegible]
E. J. MATHEWS, Detroit.
O. J. HALE, Milwaukee.
PELTON & SNEED, Cleveland.
N. J. HOWE, Chicago.

Office and dock foot of North Lasalle street.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1863, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (330 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
[illegible]
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
McNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky.
[illegible]
N. H. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York (via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Business Cards.

WALKER & THOMAS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Room 4, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5929.

GILBERT C. WALKER. B. S. THOMAS.

GOODRICH & LAWSON,

Manufacturers of Linen Collars and French Yoke Shirts, 78 Randolph street, up stairs. Shirts and Collars made to order. Collars laundried at 25 cents per dozen.

DRS. E. A. BOGUE AND C. F. IVES, DENTISTS,

141 Lake Street, Chicago.

Drs. Bogue and Ives are prepared to attend to all professional calls, both for artificial teeth and for operations upon the natural ones.

CUTLER, BALL & CO.

LIGHTNING ROD DEALERS

And Commission Merchants, 35 Kinzie street, Chicago

ERNEST PRUSSING,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.

Loans negotiated on real estate security.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH GRAF, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Joseph Graf, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1863, being the ... day thereof.

THERESE GRAF, Administratrix.

Chicago, May ..., 1863.

MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

This bank will loan money upon Real Estate, in sums and upon time to suit.

SIDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

NEW GOODS.—We are receiving a large and choice assortment of

DRESS GOODS

In all the late styles, and in every variety of material. We are enabled to offer our entire stock of DRESS GOODS at a decline of fully

20 per cent. from March Prices.

We have also in stock,

CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES,

AND

MANTLES,

And Materials for the Same,

In great variety. We are selling

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS,

QUILTS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.,

Also at a

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.

133 & 135 LAKE STREET.

W. R. WOOD.

SUGAR WAREHOUSE,

Corner of State and South Water streets.

AGENCY OF THREE

New York Sugar Refineries,

Which manufacture

60,000,000 lbs. Raw Sugar a Year,

Having their Depot in Chicago, with a large stock in store at all times. To the dealers, large and small, and consumers of the Northwest, the advantage is offered of buying Sugar as they want,

AT NEW YORK PRICES,

with the freight added, thereby dispensing with the middle men, who seek a profit at the expense of the consumers.

"Money Saved is Money Earned."

Dealers in the interior, who have not received any circulars, will hereafter have them sent if they will furnish me with their address.

TERMS CASH.

J. H. DUNHAM.

ARDESCO OIL CO.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURES

REFINED CARBON OIL,

Benzine, &c.

Warehouse, No. 102 South Water st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

F. E. PORTER, Agent.

1000 GALLONS ILLINOIS

CLARET,

PURE WINE

Two Dollars a Gallon—Fifty Cents a Bottle.

Manufactured

By CALE BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 242 RANDOLPH STREET.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 4168.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER

We are in want of

BUTTER.

Parties shipping to us will be guaranteed the highest price, quick sales and prompt returns.

BATES, STONE & CO., 219 South Water st.

SHEEP.—I have for sale five hundred Sheep, on my farm, near Wm. McGrew's, seven miles southwest of the Railroad Station at Maquon, Knox Co., Ill.

R. C. WALTER.

Internal Revenue Tax.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, May 20, 1863.

INCOME.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons residing in this District, which comprises the county of Cook, are required to make return at once, without any further notice, of his or her individual income, to the Assistant Assessors in their respective Divisions.

[illegible]

LICENSES.

[illegible]

CARRIAGES, BILLIARD TABLES AND PLATE.

[illegible]

PHILIP WADSWORTH, Assessor 1st District of Illinois.

To Capitalists.

VALUABLE

MILL PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

At Galena, Illinois,

I propose to sell the splendid Steam Flouring Mill known as the

WAR EAGLE MILL,

Situated at Galena, Illinois. This is one of the best Flouring Mills in the valley of the Mississippi, and was built about ten years ago, at a

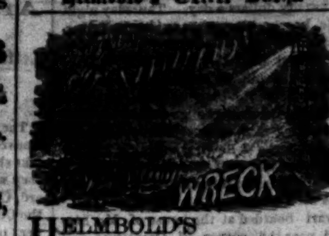
Cost of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

[illegible]

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be sold, the undivided one-half of a BREWERY, situated in the village of ..., ...

Apply to EDWARD ...

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.



HELMBOLD'S

Compound Fluid

EXTRACT BUCHU

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC

REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine Increases the Power of Digestion, and Excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions, and all the Unnatural Enlargements are Reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Has Cured every Case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

Females, Females, Females.

In Affections Peculiar to Females,

The Extract Buchu

Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

And for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing in the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudencies in Life.

HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excesses and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table-spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S

MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

(Below Chestnut,)

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S;

TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

Lots corner of Washington and State street.
Lots corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street.
Lot No. 111 Wabash avenue.
Lot No. ... Michigan avenue.
Lots on Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street.
Lot of two acres south part of the city.
Lots corner of Jackson and Wells street.
...
... acres of land in Iowa.

Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Building.

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, situated in the South Division, between Cottage Grove and Michigan avenues. ... For sale by GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO PARTIES DESIROUS TO INVEST.

A Splendid Farm,

Situated in Peoria County, Hallock Township, about twenty miles from the City of Peoria, ... having the benefit of three Railroads, is offered

For Sale at a Low Figure.

The Farm contains six hundred and fifty-two acres, ...

[illegible]

IT WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN.

A part of the payment to be made in cash, and the remainder on six years time, at 6 per cent. interest. For further particulars inquire of or address

MRS. LETITIA S. BALDWIN, Chillicothe, Peoria Co., Ill.

GREAT SALE OF

LOTS AND CONTRACTS,

In the City of Chicago,

At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

The articles of association of the "Chicago Land Company" require that the trust shall be closed ... and that all the property and effects of the Company then belonging to the association, shall be sold at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the "Chicago Land Company," will therefore on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the city of Chicago:

[illegible]

Also, Mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about $11,000.

... Contracts, covering 36 Lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

[illegible]

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

Chicago, March 14th, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$250,000 worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased.

IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

Le Claire Block, of brick, four stories, 150 feet front, containing a hotel, two public halls, ten first-class stores and several offices.

Post Office Block, of brick, 80 feet front, four stories, containing the Post Office, two stores, six offices, and large upper rooms. The above property is the most desirable in the city, all leased, and will bring a large nett income on an investment.

Twenty Brick and Frame Dwelling Houses in different locations.

100 choice building lots; one lot of 17 acres adjoining the railroad depot and bridge, fronting on the Mississippi River; two lots of 80 acres each, one lot of 12 acres, one lot of 30 acres, and one lot of 18 acres, all in the City Limits.

Also, houses and lots, vacant lots and outlots, in the City of LeClaire, Scott County.

Houses and lots in Iowa City, Johnson County.

10,000 acres improved and unimproved farming lands near the line of the Miss. and Mo. Railroad.

The above property is offered for sale, to close the estate of the late Antoine Le Claire, at such prices as must prove a profitable investment to the purchasers.

For prices, terms and further particulars apply to ... L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN P. COOK, ... Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

Proposals.

RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, 230 G Street, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1863.

The undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of ... tons of Second Hand Railroad Iron, weighing 56 pounds to the yard—366 ... tons of the above is at the Cambria Mills, Johnstown, Pa., and the balance ... Bids must state the price per ton, and the accepted, ... [illegible]

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and directed to the undersigned, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Bid for Railroad Iron."

Bids will be received as above invited, until June ..., at which time a decision will be given.

H. L. ROBINSON, Capt. and A. Q. M.

Financial.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stock Books of this Company will be closed on the fifth day of June next for the purpose of perfecting the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on that day will be entitled to the consolidated stock in the consolidated Company and to the reserved property of this Company.

A. STONE, JR., President.

A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

Chicago, May 26th, 1863.

THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders in this Company, for the election of officers, and the transaction of other business, will take place at the Company's office, Room No. 4, Cobb's Building, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of June next, at the hour of 10 A. M.

A. J. KNISELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Chicago, April 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Bond-holders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

Must deposit the same with him, at his office, No. ... ..., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

CHICAGO INFIRMARY AND HEALING INSTITUTE,

139 South Rucker street, corner of West Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

Where afflicted and suffering humanity are CLAIRVOYANTLY EXAMINED and Medically and Magnetically treated for all the ills and diseases to which human flesh is heir, ...

[illegible]

LEWIS BASCOM & CO., Prop's.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22d, 1863.

NOTICE.—The attention of all officers, who have been honorably discharged ... is called to the provision of General Orders No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, ...

[illegible]

J. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1863.

[illegible]

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE purchased of Newell Snow, his

Entire Stock of Groceries and Trade Fixtures,

Now in his store, 142 Clark street, corner of Clark and Madison streets. They are desirous of disposing of the same at once, and the stock will be sold at a bargain, ...

AT LOW RATES.

This is an excellent opportunity for one desiring to engage in the grocery business, ...

NASH, SPAULDING & CO.

TO RENT—New and second-hand

PIANOS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., ... South Clark street.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles ...

[illegible]

KENOSHA WATER CURE.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CHAS. F. ..., M. D.

Kenosha, Wisconsin.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—On good Real Estate we will Make Loans at 8 per cent.

For five years or longer. ... FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Clark and Lake st.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

THE CITY.

SUPPLIES FOR VICKSBURG.

Over $5,000 Subscribed Yesterday.

Patriotic Liberality of the New Yorkers—The Glorious Old Chicago Board of Trade.

Adjutant General Fuller arrived in this city yesterday morning, having chartered, on Saturday, at St. Louis, the steamer City of Alton, for Vicksburg. General Fuller, yesterday, also chartered a special train, which left last evening for Cairo, to connect with the steamer, with three cars of ice, two cars of sanitary stores, and one of surgeons and nurses. Col. Hough has charge of the entire expedition.

Yesterday morning Gen. Fuller visited 'Change and made a stirring appeal for aid. Gen. Walbridge, of New York, followed in a glorious Union speech, the climax of which was a subscription of $500 for the sick and wounded soldiers to the credit of the New York Corn Exchange delegation.

Hon. Franklin A. Alberger, Canal Commissioner of New York, and Ira Y. Munn, Esq., of Chicago, followed in brief but eloquent addresses of a commercial and patriotic character, after which a resolution was passed authorizing the Board to appropriate a sum, not exceeding $2,500 for sanitary purposes.

The following is the glorious Roll of Honor:

Gen. H. H. Walbridge, on part of N. Y. Produce Exchange Delegation	$500
Oswego Board of Trade	100
Hon. S. B. Ruggles, N. Y.	50
Governor King, N. Y.	50
Mr. Cragin, N. Y.	50
G. S. Hazard, Pres't for Buffalo Board of Trade Delegation	100
Chr. Cham. Com., N. Y.	100
Joseph M. Richmond, Buffalo, N. Y.	50
James B. Murray, N. Y.	25
Member N. Y. Com. Ex.	25
George Sturges	100
Orrington Lunt	50
Hiram Wheeler	50
Sequine & Johnson	50
Charles Chase	50
C. Y. Richmond	50
C. E. Olmstead	50
William Hay	50
H. McClennan & Co.	25
Walker, Bronson & Co.	25
Brown Bros.	25
Low, Bro., & Co.	25
N. K. Fairbank	25
L. D. Norton	25
D. W. Irwin	25
A Stranger, (N. Y.)	25
M. H. Crosby	20
Dow & Quirk	20
Leland & Mixer	20
Ballentine, Lawrence & Co	20
Charles Randolph	20
Various other sums, making a total sum of	2,536
Board of Trade	2,500
Total	$5,086

All honor to the Governor of Illinois and the State officers of Illinois, who, when Copperheads refused to let them have a cent for the suffering soldiers of this State, personally took the responsibility upon their own shoulders; all honor to the patriotic New Yorkers and the glorious old Board of Trade of Chicago, ever staunch, loyal and true. Our brave boys in the hospital, or suffering upon the battle-field, will send back ten thousand blessings, and appoint a day of reckoning with the Copperheads.

HORSE RAILWAYS.

Scheme to Ruin Wabash, Rush, West Washington and West Adams Streets.

About the time of the adjournment of the Legislature last February, we got an inkling of a horse-railroad scheme that had been stolen through the Senate. It now awaits passage through the House. It was kept exceedingly quiet by those interested, and few outsiders know anything about it. We have been keeping an eye on the scheme, and now the Legislature is about meeting, deem it our duty to warn those who will be injured by it, of the nature of the bill.

It is proposed to grant to certain persons a charter to build a double-track horse-railway through the principal four private streets, viz: *Wabash, Rush, West Washington and West Adams.* (We heard that North Wells is also included, but are not certain that it is.)

The effect of a horse-railway on these four beautiful private residence streets would be exceedingly injurious. It would destroy half their selling value, and cause hundreds of the house-holders to remove elsewhere. It would tend to convert them into small business streets—introducing whisky and beer saloons, groceries, vegetable stands, tin, stores, carpenter and blacksmith shops. Of course the present class of residents would sell out for what they could get, and abandon them for more retired locations. No horse-railroad is needed on them, nor is desired by any of their inhabitants. It is not three minutes' walk from either of these private streets to public business thoroughfares, traversed by horse-cars, and none closer is desired.

The bill, we understand, arbitrarily confers on the corporators absolute power to build on those streets without the sanction of the Council, and in defiance of the citizens. It was got through the Senate one day near the close of the session, while Senator Ward was out. A long winded Copperhead got the floor to spout treason all the afternoon. Ward listened till he got tired, and then took his hat and went out for an hour. During his absence an Egyptian Senator asked the speaker to give way a moment, until a little private bill he had was passed by unanimous consent. Nobody objected, and the swindle went through quicker than flash, under a suspension of the rules, by a fictitious name, whereupon the Egyptian continued his harangue against the Union.

We understand that Goudy is the chief engineer in this fraudulent scheme, and that Green of Massac, and Fuller of Cook, have the floor management of it in the Senate and House. Large amounts of stock, it is reported, have been distributed among the "ring" in order to insure its passage, some as hush money, and some for services. We call the attention of the Cook county delegation to this impudent swindle. Their constituents will look to them to strangle it. The amount of damage this bill will do the four streets named, we have heard estimated at five hundred thousand dollars! It was to pass this bill, and a few other rotten, "unfinished" schemes, that causes the Legislature to re-assemble in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution, for adjourned sessions were never intended or contemplated by that instrument.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Programme of the Convention.

The annual Convention of the American Medical Association commences in this city to-day. A large number of delegates have already arrived and it is expected that the medical skill of the country will be ably represented, and that the session will be one of unusual interest and practical value in its relation to the sanitary wants of the country.

The meeting will commence at Bryan Hall this morning at 10 1-2 o'clock. After the officers have taken their places, prayer will be offered by Rev. R. L. Collier, pastor of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. The address welcome and the report of the Committee on Arrangements will then be made by Dr. N. S. Davis, Chairman of the Committee. The Secretary will call the roll of members and the Association proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year and such other business as may follow in proper order.

The Committee of Arrangements recommend the sessions to be continued each day as follows:

General Sessions from 9 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. Afternoon Sessions, in Sections, from 3 o'clock p. m. to 6 p. m., as follows:

Section on Surgery, in Bryan Hall.

Section on Practical Medicine and Obstetrics, in Bryan Hall, No. 2.

Section on Anatomy and Physiology; Methodist Church Block, 4th floor.

Section on Chemistry and Materia Medica; Methodist Church Block, 4th floor.

Section on Meteorology, Medical Topography, Epidemic Diseases, Medical Jurisprudence, and Hygiene; Methodist Church Block, 3d floor.

Seats will be reserved in the gallery for ladies during all the general sessions.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Young Man.

Much excitement exists in the West Division over the mysterious and sudden disappearance of a very worthy young man named John H. Stewart, who has not been seen since about half past nine o'clock, last Tuesday night.

Stewart was employed as an entry clerk in the packing house of Messrs Underwood & Lippincott, on Canal street. He was a man of steady habits and unblemished integrity, and was [illegible]

[illegible] them, and for three or four days, and up to the time of his disappearance, had been very fortunate in selling them profitably, clearing about twenty dollars a day. Thursday night he rode home with an express wagon driver, who lives near Blue Island avenue. Arrived at the corner of Harrison and Desplaines streets, he got out of the wagon, remarking that, as he had but a block to walk, he would not trouble the driver to go out of his way, and directing him to meet him upon South Water street the following morning, to haul a load of baskets, walked briskly down Desplaines street in the direction of home. He has not been seen since.

Stewart boarded at the house of Mr. Lippincott, near the corner of Desplaines and Van Buren streets, distant one block from where he parted with the express driver, but he did not reach the house, and all inquiries have, thus far, proved fruitless.

The Committee on the Canal Convention.

The General Committee of Arrangements on the Canal Convention met at the Mercantile Association rooms last evening, Charles Walker Esq., in the chair.

The details of the arrangements for returning delegates free were reported by Mr. H. E. Sargent, and were perfectly satisfactory. The passes will be issued to persons who are *bona fide* delegates the Convention. Western roads limit the time in which these passes will be good to three days. Passes over Eastern roads will be good until July 1st, if required.

The Secretary's book, for the registry of delegates will be found at the tent; and it should be understood that the registry of names *must* be attended to at once, in order that the Railroad Committee may issue on the succeeding day the return tickets.

Mr. Tucker, from the Business Committee, reported the tent in readiness for the services of the Convention.

After a general discussion, participated in by a number of gentlemen on various topics, the Committee adjourned to meet at Metropolitan Hall, at 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Sargent presented amended list of railroads that have consented to the return pass programme.

The Election Contest.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. Grant Goodrich.*—The people ex. rel. Thos. E. Bryan and B. Carpenter vs. Francis C. Sherman and Owen J. Rose. Application for a writ of *quo warranto*. At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Messrs. Arrington & Gary, counsel for the relators, moved the Court for the writ of *quo warranto*. Under the rule to show cause, entered on Friday last, there appeared for the respondents, Kales & Rountree for Mr. Sherman, and Messrs. M. F. Tuley, Sidney Smith and H. M. Chase for Mr. Rose. The points made by the respondents' counsel against the writ were, that it could not issue, because the offices in controversy were city offices, for which *quo warranto* will not lie; because the affidavits were defective in not showing specifically that there were any illegal votes cast for the respondents at the election; that it does not appear in said affidavit that there were any illegal votes counted for respondents in determining the result of said election; that said affidavits do not show that Sherman and Rose were ever declared elected to said offices by any responsible authority, or that any certificates of election were ever issued to them; nor does it appear that respondents have ever acted as such officers, or claimed so to do.

Arguments were made in maintaining these points by Messrs. Rountree, Kales, Tuley and Smith, and against them by Judge Arrington and Gary. A large number of authorities were cited, and the whole day was completely occupied in the hearing. Judge Goodrich has reserved his decision.

The National Christian Convention.

The National Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations convene on Thursday morning at ten o'clock, in the Clark Street M. E. Church. A large number of delegates have signified their intention to be present. The Canal Convention having secured accommodation for so many visitors, renders the labors of the Committee very arduous, and they request our Christian public to open their homes and hearts to their delegates, and send their names and the number each will entertain, to H. D. Penfield, Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the earliest moment. Though the hospitality of our city is greatly taxed, we hope room enough will be found to accommodate all.

We understand Bryan Hall has been engaged for a great meeting on Friday evening, at which it is expected Ex-Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania; Geo. H. Stuart, esq., of Philadelphia, Chairman of the United States Christian Commission; and Bishop Simpson will make addresses; and that an excursion to one of our sister cities in Wisconsin will be given to the members of the Convention on Tuesday next (June 9th), and that our citizens will be invited to go. The Convention promises to be a great success.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board commenced their regular quarterly session, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 31 members being present.

A petition from the bailiffs of the several courts of the county, asking an increase of their per diem, from $1.50 to $2 per day, referred to Committee on Jails, etc.

Petitions from H. F. Baer, H. H. Sampson, C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., and H. C. Kelly, for refunding of taxes, etc.—severally referred to Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

A communication from C. G. Ayers, Town Clerk of Lyons, was read, announcing the election, by Justices of the Peace, of John McAffery, as Supervisor, in place of Patrick Murphy, removed.

Report from Geo. M. Fox, attending Physician, is favorable as to the sanitary condition of the Poorhouse. But few cases under treatment, except those of chronic diseases, principally incurable. Number admitted to treatment during the quarter 78; deaths during same time 15—6 from consumption, 3 scarlet fever, 1 heart disease, 1 tumor of brain, 2 dropsy, and 2 from old age.

The quarterly report of Poorhouse Warden states the number in Poorhouse at 153, a reduction of 71 during past quarter. The number of insane is 54, of whom 29 are males and 25 females.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers reported adverse to adding to the present building, and recommended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Poor House and Paupers be, and they are hereby directed to erect a good and substantial building upon the premises known as the Poor House Farm, situated in the Town of Jefferson, in this County, for the use of the insane; said building to be constructed upon some plan to be approved by this Board, and not to exceed in cost —— dollars, and that A. B. Johnson, A. H. Dalton, R. J. Edbrook, Paul Cornell, and A. Gibbs, composing said Committee of Poor House and Paupers, be and they are appointed agents for the purpose of constructing said building, and shall have authority to contract for and purchase all materials necessary for the construction thereof, and have full management of the same, subject to the orders of this Board.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the objects above specified, the Clerk of the County Court is hereby directed to draw orders upon the County Treasurer for such sum or sums as the said Committee may at any time direct.

On motion, this report was made the special order for to-day, at 2 o'clock.

The following report was read and referred to a special committee, consisting of Farwell, Newhouse and Brown:

"Your Special Committee to whom was entrusted the sale of $192,000 of the ten years' six per cent. coupon bonds of said county of Cook, which were by you ordered to be issued under and by authority of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved Feb. 11, 1863, and the application of the proceeds thereof, and the monies collected from the five mill war tax of 1862, to the payment of the certificates of indebtedness issued by the War Fund Committee of your Board, last summer, for the bounties of volunteers, beg leave to report

That in pursuance of your instructions, they advertised for proposals for the bonds aforesaid, bearing date the 1st day of May 1863, and payable at the Union Bank, in the city of New York, in ten years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

That they awarded $85,000 of the same to Dr. T. Wheeler, at one-fourth of one per cent. premium; $5,000 to A. W. Davisson, at par; and the balance $6,000 to the Illinois Savings Institution at par.

That the proceeds of said sales, and $22,216.16-100 drawn from the County Treasury, have been expended as by you directed, to the payment of the principal and interest of the certificates above referred to, and which, having been cancelled, are herewith submitted and made a part of this report.

The money secured by your committee is one hundred eighty-two thousand and sixty-six one hundredth dollars, as follows, to wit:

From sale of 85,000 Bonds, @¼ ℔ cent. premium	$85,087.50
From sale of 65,000 Bonds, @¼ ℔ cent premium	65,000.00
From Co. Treasurer on War Tax of 1862	22,216.16
Making	$182,3[illegible]
And has been appropriated to the payment of last summer's loan to the sum of $172,000.	
For interest on same	$7,394.80
Nine months' interest, $28,000	1,211.50
Cash advanced by purchasers of bonds from time of advance to date of bonds	484.27
Making	$182,30[illegible]

That one thousand dollars of the orders issued last summer have been paid into the County Treasury, on account of taxes, leaving sixty thousand dollars of the aforesaid loan unpaid, with sufficient of the war tax of 1862 uncollected to pay the same.

Respectfully submitted.

H. Z. Culver, M. C. Niles, A. Gibbs, Paul Cornell, Special Committee.

On motion, the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

SALARY OF TEACHERS.—The Board of Education meets to-day to fix the salaries of teachers for the ensuing year. It is reported that some of the board are in favor of reducing the present rates, and others are opposed to any increase. This is not right or fair. Some of the female teachers get but $300 per year, which is scarcely enough to pay for boarding, washing, and a new dress at present high prices. No teacher fit to fill a situation should be asked to teach for less than $300 until the cost of boarding falls.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

Arrival of Delegates.

Letters from Mayor Opdyke and Attorney General Bates.

The delegates to the National Ship Canal Convention will assemble at the tent on the lake shore this forenoon at 10 1-2 o'clock, where they will be welcomed by Dr. Daniel Brainard, Chairman of the Local Committee, when the Convention will proceed to effect a permanent organization.

The tent is now in thorough readiness for the purposes of the Convention, and it is believed will comfortably accommodate all who attend. It is octagonal in form, 200x80 feet in extent, and will seat about 4,700 people. The Speaker's platform, 32x40 in size, occupies the center of the east wall, the tables for the press filling a raised platform immediately in front of the Speaker's, and accommodating eighty reporters. There are five rows of seats running North and South, so arranged as to bring all within good hearing distance of the stand.

Although all of the delegates are not yet in the city, still sufficient have arrived to compose a dozen ordinary conventions. Every train that arrives is loaded with them, and will continue to be probably until Wednesday. Vice President Hamlin has already arrived, and is stopping at the Sherman House, where also are Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Galena, and other notabilities. The New York delegation also make their head quarters at the Sherman. The St. Louis, Oswego, Maine and Kansas delegations are at the Tremont. The St. Louis delegation is composed as follows:

Hon. H. T. Blow, Hon. Geo. Patridge, Hon. H. T. Bomer, Hon. F. A. Homyer, Hon. Wm McPherson, C. J. Filley, Mayor, A. S. Morean, Wayman Crow, E. W. Fox, A. Braun, Jno. How, C. D. Drake, Geo. P. Strong, B. R. Bonner, Brig. Gen. Strong, J. Cheener, C. W. Borse, A. W. Fagin, G. W. Dreyer, S. D. Hayden, C. W. Fruin, Benj. Charles, Henry Hitchcock, G. W. Curtiss, S. M. Edgill, D. R. Garrison.

The following delegates arrived last evening by the 6:20 p. m. Michigan Southern train:

Cleveland.—Hon. A. G. Riddle, Philo Scoville, Hon. R. P. Spaulding, Philo Chamberlain.

Buffalo.—H. B. Miller, H. W. Rogers, Dr. Cole, F. Gay, Richard Williams, P. H. Bender.

Troy, N. Y.—William N. Young, R. D. Bardwell, John Slurry, S. B. Saxton, Chas. A. Holmes, W. A. Wiswell.

Toledo.—Frederick Bissell, D. B. Smith, J. Bash, H. S. Walbridge, E. B. Hyde.

Hartford, Ct.—Thomas H. Bissell, Calvin Day.

Oswego, N. Y.—J. Wendel.

South Bend, Ind.—A. E. Drapler, W. H. Drapler.

Springfield, Mass.—E. Southworth.

Hon. D. A. Ogden, appointed by the Governor of New York; David Sayre, Sussex, N. Y.; N. Sackrider, R. Soule, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; A. Penfield, Washington, D. C.; Marcus C. Ward, Newark, New Jersey; Appleton Howe, Weymouth, Massachusetts; David M. Chapin.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

The Chicago Board of Trade have appointed the following named gentlemen as delegates to the Canal Convention:

Jno L. Hancock, N. K. Fairbank, S. Clary, Geo. Armour, C. H. Walker, I. Y. Munn, Wm. Sturges, R. McChesney, N. K. Whitney, W. D. Houghteling, C. T. Wheeler, J. S. Rumsey, G. S. Hubbard, Chas. Randolph, E. W. Densmore.

The Board will invite the delegations of the different Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce that may be in the city, to visit their rooms in a body. Due notice will be given in the daily papers of the day appointed. The hall will be open to all visitors during the week.

FROM BATAVIA, ILL.

The following delegates have been appointed from Batavia, Illinois: Hon. S. D. Lockwood, Hon. John Van Notwick, T. C. Novel, Esq., M. M. Kemp, E. S. Howland, L. P. Barker, S. L. Malory, George Fowler, J. W. Eddy, George B. Moss, Dan B. Cornell, L. M. Burroughs.

FROM DE WITT, IOWA.

J. Vandegrift, J. F. Horner, H. Cleveland, W. H. Talbot, Wm. Beebe, H. Anthony, O. C. Bates, B. F. Page, W. H. Buchanan, A. Bloom, J. T. Waters, J. N. Miles, N. A. Merrell, H. A. Fay, Major S. Clark, Capt. S. Stearns, Wm. Weymouth, P. C. Wright.

FROM TOLEDO.

The Toledo (Ohio) Board of Trade on Saturday appointed delegates to attend the National Canal Convention. The *Blade* says:

"The Board, acting upon the most liberal principles, regard it as their duty to favor the enlargement of the Erie Canal, but are opposed to the construction of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan Canal, and their delegates were instructed to carry out these views on the floor of the Convention."

FROM KEOKUK, IOWA.

Geo. B. Smyth, C. H. Perry, D. W. Kilbourne, George Williams, jr., Wm. Leighton, Wm. Timberman, Ed. Kilbourne, T. J. Godman, Dr. D. L. McGugin.

DELEGATES FROM THE N. Y. CANAL BOARD.

Hon. Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State; Hon. William B. Lewis, State Treasurer; Hon. Franklin A. Alberger, Canal Commissioner.

FROM KANKAKEE, ILL.

Emery Cobb, C. C. Wilcox, D. S. Parker, G. H. Andrews, H. Whittemore, W. G. Swannell, G. V. Huling, T. Wilk, John Stiff.

The following letters were received yesterday by the Committees:

LETTER FROM MAYOR OPDYKE OF NEW YORK.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 27, 1863.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 18th inst., inviting my attendance at the National Convention to be held at Chicago on Tuesday next, has been duly received. I thank you for the courtesy of this invitation, and the very kind language in which it is conveyed.

I heartily approve of the movement of this Convention, the object of which has my warmest sympathy.

The pressure of official business here will, I regret to say, deprive me of the pleasure of meeting with you. I have, however, requested the Common Council of this city to send a delegation to represent us in the Convention; and I trust that this will be done at the meeting of the Boards to-morrow.

I inclose a copy of my communication to the Common Council on the subject.

With great regard, I am truly yours,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

LETTER FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL BATES.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

MY DEAR SIR:—Until two days ago, I had confidently hoped to be with you at the Canal Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 2d of June. But I am disappointed. And it is a real disappointment to me, for I am not only deprived of the pleasure and instruction anticipated at the Convention, but I am baulked, also, in my intended visit to my own city, St. Louis, which I have not seen for more than two years.

It is my misfortune, and I am a great loser by it. But I cannot control the circumstances which seem to make it my duty to remain, for the present time.

I did feel an ambition to take some little part in the effort now in progress to advance your great and beneficent object—to cast in one drop to swell the current of your noble enterprise. I am identified with the Great Valley, by nearly fifty years of residence and labor in it; and I have some appreciation of its boundless capabilities, which need nothing to secure a success that will astonish the world, but the wise exercise of the good sense of the nation and the prudent application of its means.

Our Valley presents an anomaly in geographical science. It is the only instance that I know of, where two mighty rivers occupy one and the same valley—and that valley the largest, richest, most inviting to human labor on the face of the globe; for there is no mountain, no dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence.

I am really sorry that I cannot be with you; (for to confess my weakness) I did wish to make a speech before your Convention, upon some of the topics which must come under discussion there—topics somewhat familiar to me for nearly half a century, and always full of interest and hope.

I remain sir, with great respect,

HON. I. N. ARNOLD. EDWD. BATES.

MEETING OF THE GERMANS.

Proposed Establishment of a Polytechnic School.

An immense meeting of Germans was held last evening at Lind's Block, to listen to an address from F. A. Eastman, esq., upon the subject of the establishment of a polytechnic school. Mr. Eastman spoke substantially as follows:

It is the duty of the citizen to uphold the dignity of the State, by doing all in his power to promote its material and moral interests. But it is, also, the duty of the State, by its Legislature, to watch over and liberally encourage the individual interests of the citizens. Upon this principle the Congress of the United States has acted, always to some degree, but during the last two years more than ever before. No single act of any Legislature, in any part or in any age of the world, was ever more generous than the act donating lands to actual settlers in the unoccupied portions of our country. And no ruler ever did a more just or noble act, than that of President Lincoln giving liberty to the slaves of the District of Columbia, and proclaiming liberty to all the slaves of the insurgent States. [Applause.] The enemies of the Government, in Europe, and here at home, are answered. For this is obviously true, that while evil men have been charging that the Government is tending towards a despotism, it has, since the commencement of this war, provided free lands for the people, and extended freedom to four millions of our population. Illinois has not been behind any of the new States—she is far ahead of some of the old ones—in the variety and usefulness of her public institutions and benefactions. But Congress has, during the last two years, done even more than had been enumerated; and there was now an opportunity for Illinois to permanently benefit an important class of her population. Agriculture has been bountifully patronized; the insane, and the blind, and the deaf and dumb, and the poor, are cared for; the most magnificent penitentiary in this country, or perhaps in Europe, is nearly completed—every want, almost, of the people, the State has made liberal provision for, but one important institution is lacking. We need a school for the instruction of mechanics. How are we to get it? Simply by making the proper effort. The act of Congress of July, 1862, donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, is all that could be asked for. The donation is enormous in quantity and in value—thirty thousand acres of public lands to each Senator and Representative in Congress. Illinois has complied with all the conditions of the act, and now we have four hundred and twenty thousand acres of public lands, for the endowment, support and maintenance of a college—or two colleges, or more—to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, the object being to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, in the several pursuits and professions in life. It was not necessary for him, he said, to speak to such an audience of the benefits that would accrue to the industrial classes from an institution of this description. That mechanics should have scientific knowledge would not be denied in this enlightened community; indeed, many of the mechanical trades cannot be properly pursued without such knowledge. There is a vast amount of misdirected effort and useless expenditure of time, even among mechanics who pride themselves, and justly, upon their skill, owing to an inability to apply knowledge that is based on social principles. What a fearful waste of time, then, involving the loss of thousands of dollars, must we not charge to the uneducated workman, [illegible] that has neglected to provide the means of education to the industrial classes. A Polytechnic school is required, first, by the mechanics, who aim to command the highest prices for their productions; and second, by those who use manufactured articles, or travel by steamboat or railway. All classes, therefore, are interested. The mechanic aspires to perfection in what he does; [illegible] to manage their trains, and have the custody of their lives. To secure these things, a proper system of education is demanded. He would not propose any plan of a college such as would meet the case. Three years ago a plan was drawn up by one of the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Club, Mr. Schneider, which was able and complete, and which he understood, had been preserved. An agricultural college is called for by the act of Congress, and so is a mechanical college. They must not go together. It would strike everybody as ridiculous to locate an agricultural college in Chicago; and it would not be less absurd to locate a mechanical college at Galesburg or Bloomington. We must arouse ourselves, however, if we expect to obtain this prize. There was an attempt made, at the late session of the Legislature, by parties interested in existing colleges, to get the control of these lands. A bill was pending giving them to one of the colleges at Galesburg. It was brought in near the close of the session, when there was not time to draft a bill to meet it—but he had presented the case of the mechanics of Chicago to the friends of Galesburg. It was confessed that the mechanics were entitled to a portion of these lands. They proposed to satisfy us, to insert in their bill a clause permitting them to locate a branch college at Chicago, for the instruction of mechanics; but they were not willing to bind themselves; and even if they had been willing, that would not have answered. The delay caused by these negotiations prevented action upon the bill—and he was rejoiced at it. He did not desire to defeat Galesburg—he was willing, for aught he knew, to have the agricultural college located there—but on that point he would not commit himself;—he was, however, against any scheme that proposed to leave Chicago workmen out in the cold. [Cheers.] He had acted in this matter not alone, but had been aided by the counsel and advice of his immediate colleague, Mr. Brentano, seconded by another member of this County, Mr. Throop. Thus stands the case. It was doubtful, he said, if anything can be done until a new legislature is chosen, as business of this nature will not be entertained at the session which begins to-morrow, for the ruinous schemes of desperate politicians will consume all the time. But a beginning had to be made, and that had been made to-night. Illinois must provide a college within five years, or forfeit the donation. No part of the money arising from the sale of lands is allowed to be expended upon buildings; the money necessary for that purpose is to be obtained from private sources. Workingmen have much to do themselves. A workingmen's party would be a good, with little or no admixture of evil. Not that they should separate themselves from other parties, but they should have ideas and a policy of their own, and compel politicians to carry them out. The acts of the last Congress prove that the party that is for the country—for the Union—for Freedom, is the party to attach themselves to, for they have more at stake in the country than the capitalists. The only protection for the laborer is in free popular institutions; but the rich can protect themselves. As in England, in the time of the feudal Barons whose wealth purchased their independence, while they owned the poor; as in England now, where the laborer has no political rights; as in many parts of Germany, where trades are not free, so will be the case in this country, if we are not true to the genius of this glorious land of our birth or adoption.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The Platform Meeting—Addresses—Contributions of the Churches.

A grand platform meeting of the Methodist anniversary was held in the Clark street Methodist Church, at 8 o'clock last evening. The services opened with singing, after which the Rev. A. R. Scranton engaged in a very earnest prayer.

After the prayer Rev. Mr. Pope read a lesson in the Scripture.

Rev. R. L. Collier read the yearly report, which shows a great increase of many contributions over last year. The following is a list of these contributions by the various churches:

	Subscribed.	Estimated Aggregate.
Clark Street	$590	$1,000
Wabash Avenue	2,850	3,000
Des Plaines	222	275
Ladies' City Mission	211	225
West Indiana	150	150
Indiana Street	445	550
Jefferson Street	390	450
Bridgeport	63	60
Evanston	384	415
	$5,293	$6,160

Increase over last year, in all the churches, $3,870.70. Out of the sums contributed at the various churches this year, $861 came from the Sabbath School children.

The first speaker was Dr. Clarke. He said that in 1825, Chicago first appeared on the mission records, and at that time the total amount of numbers belonging to the Methodist Society was ten. He could not help, after hearing the report that had just been read, comparing that poor and barren state of the Church with its present prosperous and flourishing condition. A little period of thirty years has brought about a change in this city which was really and truly marvelous, while it pointed in its results, very clearly to the hand and the blessing of God. He rejoiced that in spite of the war, men's hearts were open to divine truth, and that the evidence was abundant around us. He had no doubt that the war was destined to open the way for the influx of Christianity in the South, and that the time would not be far distant when bond and free, master and slave, would be converted to the reign of our blessed God. The people of Chicago had begun to prepare the way for a great evangelization of the West, and he thanked them in the name of the Master for the great secular aid which they had just rendered to his cause.

He was grateful to God that so much had been done by them—that they had a wide-spread religious literature—so cheap as to be within the reach of all pockets—they had young men anxiously waiting to go on missionary enterprises—numbers who wanted to be ministers—and that there was a deeper feeling in all the churches of the value and importance of religion to them personally, to Chicago, and to the world.

Bishop Ames gave a rapid and interesting history of the organization of the Episcopal Methodist Society. He, like his brother Clarke, was proud and glad of Chicago. The friends here, had raised more money in this single city, in one year, than all the churches raised all over the States from 1820 to 1830. There was nothing for it, but to go on increasing their efforts. Every dime that could be raised was wanted to do God's work with, both at home and abroad. For, as the most of them knew, there was both a foreign and domestic society; and they had immense demands made year by year, upon their funds, for the spread of the gospel. They claimed to be good managers in the expenditure of the money entrusted to them; and he might say, as a flying hit, that it would be good for some of the political trustees of the public money, if they could say the same.

Bishop Simpson desired on that occasion, and at that late hour, to do little more in the way of speaking than congratulate both the citizens and the Society for what had been done here. His brother, Dr. Clarke, had told the audience that he loved all the country, and he claimed to have as much love in his own heart for his own country as his brother had; and both of them, who had wandered together as children, on the banks of the Ohio, would gladly welcome the Canal Convention in their sittings on the morrow, as helpers in the great work of human progress and improvement. He should be no lover of his countrymen if he did not feel thus interested in the great work which these gentlemen proposed to execute. He had seen the banks of the Ohio dry, and for a long way down, often in summer, and he should be a bad Christian as well as citizen, if he objected to see the waters of the Lake gloriously filling up the banks on their way to the banks of the Mississippi. Every good Society helped each the other. Great good had been done by the labors of this Missionary Society; and whilst it has never had anything to do with politics, it is wonderful that wherever its Missionaries have gone over these States, there liberty, and the love of liberty, have followed in their foot-steps, or sprung up by their teachings. The speaker passed in review the history of Missions during their efforts to spread the gospel in the South. Somehow or other, the missionary efforts were largely successful in the South; and he was sure God's hand and hearts were in the work, helping the hands and hearts of his servants. There was always plenty of work to be done by the Church for God, even in time of war, and hereafter in time of peace. His heart was in the cause, and he prayed God to speed it, and prosper it abundantly.

Rev. Dr. Durbin, the concluding speaker, apologized for not making a long speech by making a charge of petty larceny against Bishop Simpson for stealing his speech. He managed, however, to amuse and delight the audience for a good half hour. A collection was then taken up, and the meeting separated.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. His Honor the Mayor in the chair, and 25 Aldermen present.

A communication from the City Comptroller relative to the salaries of Bridge Tenders, having been omitted in his report, recommends that $12,000 be appropriated for that purpose. Referred to Finance Committee.

A communication from Chief Engineer U. P. Harris, asking two month's absence, to attend the Firemen's Exhibition in England. Granted.

Communication from City Collector, asking an advance in his salary to $3,500, Assistant $2,000, and for Clerk hire $3,500. Referred to Finance Committee.

Petition from owners of schooner Roanoke, dismasted and damaged by Van Buren street bridge not being open, asking the payment of damage and loss sustained. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Petition of bridge tenders for increase of compensation. Referred to Committee on Harbor and Bridges.

Petition from lessees of lots in school section addition, to be relieved from paying assessment for widening Dearborn street. Referred to a special committee.

The City Clerk reported new rules, regulations, and order of business.

[One of the new rules is that no member can leave during the session of the Council, unless excused—his persistency to do so renders him liable to arrest and fine. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.]

Report from the Board of Public Works, recommending the dredging of the South Branch between Quarry and Stetson's Canal; that as the improvement is for the benefit of the whole city, it should be done from the general fund—at least fifty foot wide for a length of 2,800 feet; estimated cost, $18,666. Referred to Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

Ald. Shimp called for a report from the Committee on Railroads, which had been in the hands of the Committee for eight months past. No one knew anything about it.

The Committee on Police reported that the petition for thirty additional police be granted. Concurred in.

The Committee on Schools, to whom was referred the matter of school books, reported that no material change be made hereafter without the concurrence of the Common Council. Ald. Tittsworth said it had not been submitted to him, and he was not ready to act. Laid over to be published.

An ordinance was passed for the paving of West Lake street from the bridge to Halsted, with Nicholson pavement.

An ordinance was passed requiring the macadamizing of Milwaukee Avenue from Elston Place to the centre of North Avenue.

Ald. Comisky read a lengthy and scurrilous report, condemning the patriotic resolutions, the Committee that introduced them, censuring the Administration for the arrest of Vallandigham, &c., upon which a warm debate ensued. Ald. Holden moved to lay upon the table for satisfactory reasons, which he stated. The motion was lost by the following vote.

AYES—Peter Shimp, A. D. Titsworth, J. T. Edwards, B. R. Gallup, Constance Kann, Manuel Talcott, Geo. Himrod, C. C. P. Holden, Geo. Von Hollen, Lester L. Bond, W. Geisfeld, Anton Hottinger—13.

NAYS—J. A. Hahn, A. Schall, S. H. Roberts, Mark Sheridan, David Walsh, Macolm McDonald, James S. Abbott, John Comisky, Richard Clark, C. Casselman, Jno. M. Armstrong, David Aleckner, Valentine Ruh, James Conlan, Michael Sullivan, W. T. Shufeldt, C. L. Woodman—17.

After considerable debate it was laid over and ordered published.

Ald. Roberts moved that the printing of the city job work, Board of Education, Police, etc., be given to the Corporation Newspaper. Passed.

Ald. Shimp offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Attorney, with the Board of Public Works, be instructed to call on the Chicago City Railway Co., and request them to put their roads in good order within one week, and in case they fail to comply, that the City Attorney be instructed to commence proceedings against them.

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Holden offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller report at the next meeting by what authority the expense of $212 80 was made for the printing and binding of 800 copies of pamphlets entitled Brief City *vs.* Police Commissioners, and what use is proposed to be made of them if any, and if in their opinion such expense is not uncalled for and useless.

Ald. Shimp offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor appoint a committee of three—the mover of this not to be one of said committee, which is in accordance with the recent ruling of His Honor—to examine the city charter and ascertain if the Mayor has any authority to appoint a boy not over eighteen years of age, to act as Constable, and that the committee ask the legal opinion of the City Attorney, if the Mayor has any right to place the name of any boy on the pay roll, &c., to draw pay as policeman.

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The City War Fund Committee reported having assisted 763 families, representing 2,065 persons. Total amount expended $29,770.31, also given orders on the City Comptroller for 726 tons of coal for distribution to soldiers families.

The Committee on Bridewell recommend the purchase of blocks 2, 3, and 7, in N. E. ¼, section 12, T. 39, N. R. 13, East for a Bridewell.

Ald. Shimp moved to receive bids for thirty days. Lost.

A resolution accepting the proposition, and referring it to the Finance Committee, with Mayor and Comptroller, with power to act was passed.

The Committe on Judiciary asked to take necessary steps to have the charter amended, if necessary, by Legislature, to authorize the building of a Fire Alarm telegraph.

The Mayor appointed Theodore Miller Pound Master, South Division, and the Council adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RECORDER'S COURT.—In the case of the people vs. Nehemiah Hodge yesterday, an order was made that the remnant of the infernal machine be open for the inspection of the defendant and his witnesses.

Zimmer vs. Zimmer.—Order on defendant to plead answer or demur by Wednesday next.

Ringland vs. Snyder *et al.*—On motion of plaintiff, continued.

The Grand Jury was impannelled and sworn. Henry Fuller was appointed foreman. List of Grand Jurors.—John W. Trainor, A. J. McSouth, M. McGuire, Jas. Kellog, W. S. Brown, A. Amberg, W. Y. Daniels, C. C. Guber, J. H. Bouers, J. F. Pierson, G. H. Fergus, G. H. Woodford, George Ives, H. Frederick, C. W. Castle, J. W. Norris, O. Wheaton, J. S. Newhouse, J. A. Tyrrell, T. Buckley, C. Weber, S. Childs.

Court adjourned to Wednesday.

OUR WOUNDED.—Among the interests represented in the Convention of this week, the Christian Commission meeting on the fourth and subsequent days, will command the sympathy of every one who has a friend in the army. Its agents are unpaid volunteers, lay or clerical, who visit the camps and fields of battle to minister bodily and religious comfort to the wounded. Over $300,000 worth of hospital stores have been collected by the Commission, and distributed by the hands of its delegates, five hundred of whom have been on our battle fields on this errand of mercy. Many precious lives have been saved by their prompt distribution of cordials in the hour of need, often by lantern light under fire of the enemy. These Christian gentlemen are not ashamed to kneel beside the dying and to pray for their souls. Rev. W. W. Harsha, of the North Presbyterian Church of this city, W. Underwood and others, left on this errand on Tuesday for Vicksburg, and others will be dispatched to-morrow, with instructions to make special inquiry after the Chicago regiments, and report daily by telegraph from Memphis, if possible. Several officers of the army and delegates from the battlefields, will address the Convention.

THE ENROLLMENT BEGUN.—The Board of Enrollment who have been appointed to enforce the Enrollment and Conscription Law in this district (embracing Cook county,) last week appointed the enrolling officers, who were supplied with blanks, instructions, etc., yesterday morning, and have entered upon the important work of enrolling all the able-bodied men of the city of Chicago, and the towns of the county, as provided by the law. One enrolling officer was appointed for each town, and two for each of the wards, and it is their sworn duty to make out as full and perfect a list of all the men between the ages of 18 and 45, as possible.

It is hoped that all good citizens will aid and co-operate with the officers, in making out a full enrollment. Let no person attempt to embarrass them, or to throw obstacles in their way. They are acting under the law of Congress, and all law-abiding citizens will assist them in the performance of their duty.

FINE STOCK.—Chicago is becoming noted for fine horses—some of the best in the country being owned about the city. We saw last week at the stable of M. S. Patrick, six miles south of the city, some fine thoroughbred stock. The stallion FRANCE by Imp. Glencoe, 1st dam by Wagner, (he by Sir Charles, out of Maria West, by Marion, both by Sir Archy,) 2d dam by Sumpter, (also by Sir Archy,) 3d dam, Grecian Princess, by Cook's Whip, (he by Imp. Whip,) 4th dam, Gen. Hampton's Paragon, 5th dam, Imp. Figure, 6th dam, the famous race mare Slamerkin, (by Imp. Wildair,) 7th dam, the Imp. Cub Mare.

Also the thoroughbred mare Magenta, now six years old, got by Imported Yorkshire, dam Miriam, by Imp. Glencoe. She has made very fast time on nearly all the Southern tracks from Kentucky to Louisiana, making at New Orleans, her two miles in 3.36, with 126 lbs, weight. She has a most promising colt by her side, (got by Lexington,) now three weeks old.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Dr. Pratt, late rector of Trinity Church, preached his last sermon on Sunday evening, and yesterday morning left the city for the East, where he intends to spend the summer months in recuperating his health, which has suffered by the onerous duties of his pastoral charge. His text on Sunday evening was "Finally brethren, farewell," and pastor and people were alike overcome at the parting words. Dr. Pratt leaves his Church in a prospering condition. The new edifice has been erected during his ministry and the Congregation largely increased. He leaves with the sincere regrets and best wishes of his people and in these the whole community join.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Cummings of Baltimore, has accepted a call from Trinity Church and will enter upon his pastoral labors at an early day.

THE CHICAGO LIGHT INFANTRY.—This splendid corps, (late the Anderson Rifles), is now thoroughly organized, and have elected for their captain Major Dewitt, one of the original Zouaves, lately Major of the "Philadelphia Zouaves." Major Dewitt has no superior as a drill master, and we have confidence that he will bring the "Chicago Light Infantry" to a proficiency of drill unequaled by any company in the city. Since its organization, this company has furnished for active service one Colonel, one Major, six Captains, and twelve Lieutenants. Young men wishing to learn and perfect themselves in drill are requested to meet at the company's armory, West Market Hall, this Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

HEALY'S GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Our eminent artist, G. P. A. Healy, esq., so renowned over the entire country and abroad as he is esteemed and popular here, has a very interesting and attractive gallery of portraits, at 133 Lake street, near the corner of Clark, which he has thrown open to the public, and where every lover of the beautiful and wonderful in art will be cordially welcomed. Many of the portraits are of our own citizens, but among them are some of the most distinguished personages of both this country and Europe. It is but natural that to visitors in the city, this splendid gallery of paintings should be sought for—as, indeed, we learn it is, by many of those who are here qualified to judge of this great artist's works.

REV. DR. CLARKSON.—The Vestry of St. James' Church have given their Rector, the Rev. Dr. Clarkson, leave of absence for three months, for rest and recuperation. We understand that he proposes sailing for Europe in the Great Eastern on Saturday next. This (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be a meeting of his friends and parishioners at the church for the purpose of bidding him God speed, and hearing a few parting words from him.

Meeting of Illinois Delegates.

A meeting of all the Delegates to the Canal Convention, from every section of the State of Illinois, will be held this morning at nine o'clock in Metropolitan Hall. The Chicago Citizens' General Committee are also requested to be present and the Board of Trade Committee. Business of importance will be brought forward, and a full attendance is requested.

Union Leagues.

Warner's Hall, corner of Randolph and Clark streets will be open every evening this week for the reception of visiting members of the U. L. A. Short patriotic speeches, and loyal songs, with interchange of civilities, will be the order of exercises. Home members are expected to be present.

ANNIVERSARY AND PRESENTATION.—A very pleasant affair took place last Sabbath afternoon, at the Milwaukee Depot Mission Sabbath School, held in the old depot building of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, the occasion being the fifth anniversary of the school, and its most characteristic feature being the presentation to the Superintendent, Mr. J. F. Finch, by the teachers, of a beautiful and valuable testimonial of esteem and regard, in the shape of an elegant photograph album. Addresses were made by the Rev. Arthur Swazey, of the Third Presbyterian Church, Thomas Lord, and the Superintendent. The school is in a most flourishing condition.

MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.—The work of our mission schools in reclaiming the young from the vices and perils of street life, is growing into an importance and producing results, that but few have knowledge of. One of the most successful of these schools is the William Street Mission, in charge of E. W. Hawley. This school has far outgrown its building accommodations, and a large building is needed. To accomplish this, a strawberry festival will be given at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, on Thursday evening June 4th.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—We are authorized to state, that the collections of this Society, which are extensive and interesting, will be freely open to all gentlemen attending the several conventions of the present week, who are cordially invited to visit them. The Society's rooms, in Newberry's building, corner of North Wells and Kinzie streets (third story) are open from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

THE BLACK SWAN.—The first of the Black Swan concerts occurs this evening at Bryan Hall with a most excellent programme of ballad, operatic and oratorio music; and piano solos to be performed by Charles Dodge, reputed to be an excellent pianist. We have no doubt Bryan Hall will be well filled.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement in another column relative to "Cotton Sales" by the special agent of the Treasury Department. The sales will take place in St. Louis, on the 1st Monday, and in Cincinnati on the 3d Monday of each month, instead of at Memphis, as heretofore advertised.

THE HYDE PARK HOUSE.—Gentlemen in attendance on the great convention, and all others, should recollect that cars are running to Hyde Park about every hour in the day, and that the Hyde Park House can accommodate one hundred and fifty guests in sumptuous style.

PERSONAL.—Thos. W. Knox, Esq., Western chief of staff of the New York *Herald*, arrived in town yesterday. He is stopping at the Sherman House. Mr. Knox does not appear to be much reduced by his recent tournament with Gen. Sherman.

THEATRE.—Mr. Booth will appear this evening in his great Shakesperian character of "Richard III," which is announced as its last performance during his engagement. Strangers in the city should not fail to see the young tragedian in this character.

FOR VICKSBURG.—Rev. Dr. Bishop, Rector of St. John's Church, left last evening for Gen. Grant's headquarters, to visit the sick and wounded soldiers, on behalf of the Chicago Sanitary Commission.

U. L. A.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Union League of the 11th and 12th Wards, West Division, this (Tuesday) evening, at their usual place of meeting. A full attendance is requested.

POSTPONED.—The trial of Sutphen and Ward, under an indictment in the United States Court for forging Government vouchers upon an application of Sutphen's counsel was yesterday continued to the next term.

DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of one Dennis Conway, who came to his death on Sunday night by falling from the Polk street bridge into the river and drowning.

SUICIDE.—A man named Davis, who was committed to jail about two weeks ago for the larceny of a coat, hung himself in his cell about half-past eleven last night. When found, life was extinct.

☞ Messrs. Gore, Willson & Co., Lake street, will this, (Tuesday), and Thursday mornings, offer their stock of over 3,000 cases of boots and shoes to the highest bidder, and at private sale throughout the week. This house is well known as the pioneer in auctioneering at wholesale one class of goods only, and ranks with our heaviest dealers.

GIFT BOOK STORE.—All in want of Books, Family Bibles, Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, or Photograph albums, should call at the oldest, the largest and the most reliable Gift Book establishment in the world, No. 97 Randolph street, under the Matteson House. Do not mistake the number.

STRAWBERRIES.—All that wish to treat their friends the coming week on strawberries will find the best at Hathaway's, 179 State street. Leave your orders; they will be promptly filled. 1t

☞ The attention of the travelling public is called to the advertisement of the steamer Winslow, which leaves for Buffalo and intermediate points this evening.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. je2-4wks

☞ Especial attention is called to Samuel A. Sargent's advertisement in to day's Tribune.

☞ In reply to many enquiries as to where Barnard's pens can be obtained, we understand that a depot will shortly be established in our city.

☞ The manufacturers are respectfully requested to register their names at *Headquarters*, No. 7[illegible] State street, next door to the City Railway office. By order of the Committee on Reception.

U. L. A., ATTENTION!—COUNCIL No. 3, W. D.—There will be a meeting of this Council on this (Tuesday) evening, June 2d, at which business of importance will transpire. All members are earnestly requested to be present at 7½ p. m., sharp.

☞ Geo. T. Abbey, wholesale and retail dealer in guns, rifles, revolvers and sporting apparatus. Agent for Hazard's and Dupont's Powder, 1[illegible]6 Lake street. my29-12t

☞ Cook & McLain, 99 Dearborn street and 129 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style. mh10-3m

GO TO THE BEST—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. may19-4w

Thomas E. Hill's Penmanship.

HILL'S FAMILY RECORD, surrounded by the Lord's Prayer, executed with a pen in over thirty different styles of lettering and flourishing. Price $1. Post paid. *How to write plainly, rapidly, elegantly.* Enclose $1 for copies and full directions. Address THOS. E. HILL, Waukegan, Ill. may15-30t

☞ The following letter from Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, to Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is but one of the many testimonials Dr. James has and is daily receiving. The letter is in answer to a letter of inquiry made by Dr. Wilson to Dr. Jordan, concerning Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, 82 Custom House street, New Orleans, La., and now of 96 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1850-51-52-53. Dr. Jordan is now practicing in Cincinnati, where those still skeptical can refer to him. Here is the letter referred to. Read it:

CINCINNATI, July 3, 1862.

"DR. WILSON—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on for the last twelve years, and I think I may safely say that in his line of practice I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans, and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend patients wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he was successful, and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has from the start, made the study of what are called special diseases a specialty, and he is, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the kindred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him, in case you do not wish to treat them yourself.

Yours truly, J. H. JORDAN, M. D.

Remember, Dr. James' office and parlors are at 96 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn. Specialist in the treatment of diseases of the blood and skin, organic weakness, nervous and general debility. Consultations inviolable. Office open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

FOR SALE—Hotel for sale or to rent. The popular and well known Hotel, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 1, 1863.

There is a general quietness in money circles. The demand for money by shippers is good, and the supply equal to the demand. It of course requires good names and fair margins to get the money, and it must be wanted for legitimate purposes. Exchanges remain steady at par@¼ buying, and ¼@¾ selling, the latter quotation ruling for the smaller bills.

The transactions in gold, both here and in New York, are very small. We have only the opening quotations from New York this morning—145½—the wires having failed to yield us any information on account of being "down," or something worse. Our dealers are paying from 144 to 145. Silver is worth from 128 to 132, the latter quotation for the large. The transactions are exceedingly small, and are growing daily "beautifully less."

Kentucky and Indiana money may be quoted at 2½@3 ℔ cent premium, and legal tenders at ½@¾, with a small demand.

A PAYING INVESTMENT.—Investments in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company evidently pay. During the past year, ending on the 1st of May, the Company has built and paid for two new steamers, costing about $625,000 each; added $690,000 to the surplus fund; paid 20 per cent dividends to the shareholders; reduced the valuation of property in California, and are now building the fourth first-class steamer to complete the line. The Atlantic and Baltic, of which the Pacific Mail Company own four-ninths, are now under charter. The shares of this Company ($100) sell for $180 in the New York stock markets.

New York Stock Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, June 1, 1863.

STOCKS—Irregular.

C. & R. I.	104	Ill. Cent. scrip	111
A. & T. H.	53	N. Y. C.	125
P. F. & C.	78	Erie	97
M. & P. D. C.	45	Erie pfd	105
C. & N. W.	34	Harlem pfd	111
C. & A.	79	H. G.	118
T. & W.	79	M. S.	80
C. & T.	116	M. S. gtd	118
G. & C.	107	Pac. Mail	187
C. & P.	97		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U.S. 6s '81 c. 107½@108 | 7 3-10s 107½@107¾

MONEY—Steady.

Sterling exchange more active and firmer for first class bills at 160@161.

Gold firmer—opening at 145½, and advancing to 148¼—closing quiet at 147.

The following are the closing prices of the board this afternoon:

Gold 146½ bid, 147 asked; Pac. Mail 186@187; N. Y. C. 125¾@126¼; Ill. C. 110@111; M. C. 118@119; M. S. 80¼@80½; do gtd 117½@118½; Erie 97½@97¾; do pfd 105½@105¾.

The advance in gold was caused by a rumor of the capture of 20,000 of Grant's army; supposed to be a canard.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

Increase of Loans	$506,005
Decrease of Specie	83,325
Decrease of Circulation	286,303
Decrease of Deposits	1,394,587

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 1, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
Canal	4029	10999	149476			
G & C U R R	2029	17165	21736	12443	837	89
R I R R	593	8050	11900	1000	1400	
I C R R	1200	5600	49700	630	200	
C B & Q R R	1163	3285	53550	5707	400	
N W R R	800	3550	3500	8400		380
A & St L R R	196		1436			
Total	10094	49801	234548	28180	2857	389
Corresp'g day last year	5872	75478	147980	21954	9229	989

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Hides lbs.	High-w'es. brls.	Live Hogs. No.	Drs'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle. No.
G & C U R R	940	8350				42
R I R R				1183		18
I C R R	1700	3600		1491		64
C B & Q R R		27602		3045		516
N W R R						24
A & St L R R		400		709		439
Total	1040	39962		6423		1103
Corresp'g day last year	4200	12834		1460		1555

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y bu.
Buffalo	7000	22225	212575	875	10700	
Goderich		7775				
Other Ports	20		900	675		
Total	7020	30100	213475	1550	10700	

The receipts during the last twenty-four hours amounted to 10,094 brls Flour, 49,801 bu Wheat, 234,548 bu Corn, 28,180 bu Oats, 2,857 bu Rye and 380 bu Barley.

There was a large attendance on 'Change to-day, consisting mostly of Delegates from the New York, Boston and Buffalo Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, to the Canal Convention, and the attention of the Board was occupied to some considerable extent in raising funds to send Sanitary supplies to the army before Vicksburg.

The general produce markets were without material change—the advance in freights tending to render them heavy towards the close.

The Wheat market ruled quiet, but holders were unusually firm, and the transactions were light at $1.18 for No. 2 Red; $1.00 for Rejected Red; $1.16@1.18 for No. 1 Spring; 88@90c for No. 2 Spring; and 72@75c for Rejected Spring—the market at the close being steady and quiet.

Corn opened at 46½@47c for Mixed in store, but it closed at a decline of ½c, with sales at 46½c. Canal and River Mixed Corn was active at 48½@49½ afloat, and White Mixed at 52½c afloat. Rejected Corn was quiet and lower, opening at 45@45½c, and closing at 44½c. The day's sales amounted to about 230,000 bushels, the great bulk of which was taken by shippers.

Oats were in good demand and ½c per bu higher, with sales of about 80,000 bu. at 56½@57½c for No. 1, and 51c for Rejected in store, the great bulk of the sales being at 57c for No. 1 in store.

Rye was dull at 73c. Highwines were neglected, light sales being effected at 39c.

The Flour market was dull and the sales confined to a lot of Spring Extras at $4.50@4.95, and Winter Supers at $4.80.

The Provision market was almost entirely neglected—with sales of only 100 brls. Mess Pork at $12.75, and a small lot of Beef Hams, loose, at 6½c. Lard was neglected, and we quote it nominal at 9c. Tallow is quiet at 9½c for city, and 9@9¼c for country. Hides are unchanged. There is still a good shipping inquiry for Butter at 13½@18c, and the market is steady and firm.

Freights to-day advanced ½@¾c per bu., with liberal engagements, at 8@8½c for Corn to Buffalo, 15c for Wheat and 14c for Corn to Oswego.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 1, 1863.

☞ *All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.*

FREIGHTS—Market advanced ½@¾c per bu. The engagements were:—To BUFFALO: Schrs Fairchilde, Barbvrian, Col. Williams, Kate Hinchman, Algerine, Rust and Chenango—all with corn at 8½c; bark Sturges, corn at 8½c; schr. Northern Belle (early) with corn at 8c. To OSWEGO:—Schr. Merrimac, with wheat at 15c; schr Emu, with corn, at 14c.

BY PROPELLER—500 brls flour to New York at $1.10—rail from Buffalo.

FLOUR—Received, 10,094 brls; shipped, 7,020 brls. Market dull. Sales:—129 brls fair Spring extra at $4.95; 100 brls "Floral" at $4.50; 150 brls fair extra at $4.75; 100 brls good Spring super at $4.00; 500 brls "Volcano" Winter super at $4.80; 100 brls "Nashville Eagle" at $7.00.

MILL STUFFS—Bran in good request at $10.50@11.00 per ton.

CORN MEAL—3 tons coarse on track in bags at $18.75; 10 tons do in bulk at $18.25.

WHEAT—Received, 49,801 bu; shipped, 30,100 bu. Market quiet but firm. Sales:—1,600 bu No 2 Red Winter in store (in S B & Co's) at $1.18; 3,500 bu Rejected Red (in same house) at $1.00; 2,800 bu No 1 Spring (in M & S's) at $1.18; 4,000 bu do at $1.17½; 3,000 bu do (in M A & Co's) at $1.16½; 2,900 bu do (in C W's) at $1.16; 2,200 bu No 2 Spring (in M & A's) at 90c; 1,000 bu do at 89½c; 5,000 bu do (in North side houses) at 89½c; 3,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 89½c; 1,600 bu do (in F. & T's) at 88c; 1,200 bu do (in A. S.'s) at 88c; 2,500 bu Rejected Spring (in A. D. and F. & T.'s) at 75c; 1,200 bu do (in S. B. & Co.'s) at 73c.

CORN—Received, 234,548 bu; shipped, 213,475 bu. Market declined ½c per bushel. Sales were 10,500 bu River White Mixed afloat at 52½c; 12,000 bu River High Mixed afloat at 49½c; 12,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 49c; 24,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 48½c; 11,000 bu do at 48½c; 5,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 47c; 30,000 bu do at 46½c; 60,000 bu do at 46½c; 75,000 bu do at 46½c; 20,000 bu at 46c f. o. b.; 1,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 45½c; 9,000 bu do at 45c; 7,500 bu do at 44½c; 2,500 bu Yellow Corn in store at 49c.

OATS—Received, 28,180 bu; shipped, 1,550 bu. Market advanced ½c per bushel. Sales:—20,000 bu No. 1 in store at 57½c; 42,000 bu do at 57c; 20,000 bu do at 56½c; 1,600 bu rejected Oats in store at 51c.

RYE—Received, 2,857 bu; shipped, 10,700 bu. Market dull. Sales:—1,200 bu do in store at 73c; [illegible] do on track at 75c.

BARLEY—Received, 380 bu. Market quiet. Sales:—495 bags good on track at $1.25.

HIGHWINES—Market quiet. Sales:—50 bbls at 39c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 90c@$1.00 per gallon.

MESS PORK—100 bbls city Mess at $12.75.

BEEF HAMS—5,300 sweet pickled Beef Hams, loose, at 6½c.

LARD—Nominal at 9c.

TALLOW—24 bbls city at 9½c.

HIDES—Quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Dry Flint	16@17
Dry Salted	13@15
Green Salted	8@8½
Green Country	7@7½

SALT—200 brls Michigan Fine at $1.95, delivered at cars; 13 sacks Liverpool Dairy at $3.45 per 20 lbs.

BUTTER—In fair demand. Sales, 134 firkins at 15@17c. for fair to good.

EGGS—In better request, and firm. Sales, 14 brls at 9c; 18 brls at 10c—by the mark.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; Turkeys, dull at 8@9c.

POTATOES—300 bu good Mixed at 50c on track.

DRIED FRUIT—50 brls good Ohio apples at 8½c.

BROOM CORN—3 tons fair quality at $110.00.

LUMBER—Market dull. Sales were: cargo schr. Tempest from [illegible]

SUGARS—An improvement in New York has given an increased degree of firmness to the market. We quote:

New Orleans, fair to choice	11¾@13¼
Cuba—Fair to choice	11¾@12¾
Porto Rico—Fair to prime	11¾@12½
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	15 @15½
" A coffee	13½@14
" Yellow coffee, B	13¼@13½
" Yellow coffee, C	13 @13¼

FISH—Are scarce and higher. We now quote:

No. 1 Whitefish	$5.50@5.75
No. 2 Whitefish	5.25@5.50
No. 1 Trout	5.25@5.50

COFFEES—Are steady at 32½@34½c for Rio.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 1.—COTTON—active and firmer [illegible]

GRAIN—Flour quiet, and closing more active and firmer [illegible] mixed western; [illegible] for damaged. Oats active and decidedly higher at 70@72c.

WHISKY—Scarcely so firm, with sales at 44@45c chiefly at inside rates. 350 brls in bond at 30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened steady, and closed slightly in buyers' favor. $13.25@13.50 for old mess, new prime; $12.00@13.00 for new prime mess. Total stock, old and new, June 1st, [illegible] brls. Same date last month, 109,926. Same date last year, 181,418. Beef dull and unchanged. $5.75@6.00 for mess; $4.00@6.50 for prime; $10.50@12.75 for repacked mess; $13.50@14.00 for extra mess. Total stock, old and new, June 1st, 53,951 pkgs. Same date last month, 12,984 pkgs. Same date last year, 27,818 pkgs. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard firmer, closing at 9¾@10c.

BUFFALO, June 1.—FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady.

WHEAT—In good demand and market firmer at $1.00 for ordinary No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1.10 for choice do; $1.18 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $1.34@1.35½ for Red Winter Western.

CORN—Active and firm at 60@61½c—closing at the outside figure.

OATS—Quiet at 68c to arrive.

WHISKY—Dull.

IMPORTS—23,000 brls flour, 248,000 bu wheat, 135,000 bu corn, 20,000 bu oats.

EXPORTS—4,000 brls flour, 94,000 bu wheat, 81,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu oats.

The stock market closed dull, with a good many sellers to realize profits.

Sterling bills are nominal, and drawers are disposed to name the rates for gold only. For currency, the rate is about 162. Market dull and lower, with but little disposition to purchase except at much lower.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... June 2.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Water Witch, Ryder, Collingwood.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Collingwood, 230 m lum from Grand Haven.
Prop Kenosha, DeWitt, Goderich, 779 brls salt from Saginaw.
Prop Chicago, Sheets, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mayflower, Dickson, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Goshard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Pittsburgh, Webster, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 150 m lum, 50 brls plaster.
Bark Norman, Ferguson, Little Sanico, 210 m lum.
Bark Wm. Sturgis, Faith, Buffalo, 200 m lum from Oconto.
Bark Chenango, Wolvin, Buffalo.
Brig Sebastopol, Johnson, Muskegon, 90 m lum.
Brig Lucy J. Clark, Mann, Bay City, 100 m lum.
Schr Mozella, Merann, Bay City, 125 m lum.
Schr Transit, Rose, Two Rivers, 75 m lum, 15 m lath.
Schr Queen Sisters, McCulloch, Green Bay, 175 m lum.
Scar Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 125 m lum, 30 m lath.
Schr Algerine, Gilmore, Oswego, 150 tons coal.
Schr Jenny, Van Allan, Oswego, 190 brls salt.
Schr Jona Weber, Flood, Buffalo, 140 m lum from Green Bay.
Schr Merrimac, Miller, Buffalo, 120 m lum from Manistee.
Schr Kitts, Lord, Buffalo, 100 m lum from Oconto.
Schr Grace Culver, Wasston, Buffalo, 200 m lum from Menominee.
Schr Barbarian, Johnson, Buffalo, 150 m lum from Oconto.
Scow E Shaw, Swanson, White Lake, 75 m lum.
Scow Lamee, [illegible], Muskegon, 50,000 staves.
Scow Appleton, Bell, Kalamazoo, 10 cds wood.
Scow Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo, 85 m lum.
Scow Mount Vernon, Hansen, Kalamazoo, 265 m shin, 20 cds wood.

CLEARED ... June 1.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Ogdensburgh, Tyler, Ogdensburgh, 5,500 bu corn, 1,300 brls flour.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, 5,000 brls flour, 600 do h wines, 1,000 pigs lead.
Prop Pittsburgh, Webster, Buffalo, 14,500 bu corn.
Prop Waterwitch, Ryder, Collingwood, 3,500 brls flour, 10 do lard.
Bark Pride of America, Fitzgibbons, Port Colborne, 21,625 bu corn.
Bark Great West, Smith, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Bark Chenango, Melvin, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Bark Col Ellsworth, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 21,100 bu corn.
Bark A P Nicholas, Locke, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Bark M R Goffe, McGraw, Buffalo, 18,250 bu corn.
Brig Globe, McKenna, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr H S Fairchild, Brown, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, June 1, 1863—8 p. m.

CLEARED.

Walter Smith, Athens.
Investigator, Athens.
Resolute, Athens.
S F Gale, Athens.
Rocket, Lockport.
G Gaylord, Lockport.
J L Alexander, Lockport.
Ericsson, Ottawa.
Lioness, Ottawa.
Constitution, Lockport.
A L Adams, No 2, Lockport, 5,500 bu wheat.
Geneva, LaSalle.
Denmark, Ottawa.
Cuba, Ottawa.
J D Leonard, LaSalle, 60,000 ft lumber, 90,500 shingles, 25 brls salt.
Neptune, Ottawa, 35 brls high wines.

ARRIVED.

Edinburgh, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.
A. Lincoln, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn.
Arizona, LaSalle, 1,450 bu corn.
Curlew, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Clyde, Seneca, 5,400 bu corn.
Central City, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn, 160 bu rye.
R. Hamlin, Ottawa, 5,400 bu corn.
Lady Franklin, Athens, 90 yds rubble stone.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 1, 1863.

UP—Prop. Cuyahoga; schr. Gross.
DOWN—Schr Republic, Whaling Dolphin, Hols.

For Sale

FOR SALE.—Forty-eight feet, with two small houses, on Michigan avenue, north of the Richmond House. A Lot of about an acre, with House and Barn, on the West Side, on Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue. Also, a block of Acre Lots in block 34, West Side, between Ashland and Robey streets, and Tyler, and Rucker and Throop streets. For particulars inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 129 South Water street. je1-c722-1f

FOR SALE.—A good Horse, Top Buggy and Harness. JOHN TYRRELL, 53 Lake street. je2-c701-3t

FOR SALE.—Shingles and Lumber. BREED & WAY, Twelfth street, west of the bridge, have on hand a large lot of the best quality of shaved and sawed Shingles, which they will sell low, as they want to fill up their yard with Green Bay lumber. Also on hand, Fencing, all lengths, common Boards, Joist, and Scantling. je2-c717-3t

FOR SALE.—At a decided bargain, if applied for soon, a Block of 48 Lots, each [illegible] feet, well located in the western part of the city. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, 4 Metropolitan, northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets. je2-c711-1t

FOR SALE.—House and Lease for sale. A comfortable House and long Lease for sale. Immediate possession given. Apply to GEO. W. MERCH, 78 Dearborn st. je2-c702-1t

FOR SALE.—Newfoundland Puppies for sale. All jet black (dogs,) six weeks old, and very handsome pups. Price, from $10 to $15. Apply to WM. J. PATTERSON, at the Illinois Central Round House, Chicago. je2 c723-3t

FOR SALE.—The following described property, belonging to the heirs of the late WM. BRIGGS, Esq., viz.: The west half of the east half of lot two (2) in block thirty one (31), in original town (now city) of Chicago, with a three-story brick store thereon, known as [illegible] Lake street. Also a lot of land, No. eleven (11) in block sixty-two (62.) (Also) lots Nos. thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block sixty seven (67), in the original town (now city) of Chicago, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 150, 152, 154, and 156, West Randolph street. Also, the east half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen (17), township thirty-nine (39) north of range five (5) east—situated in DeKalb county and State of Illinois. Inquire of JOHN L. HANCOCK, 19 South Wells st., Chicago. je1-c711-10t

FOR SALE.—Very valuable Property on Clark street, between Randolph and Lake streets. Fine corner on Lake st., west of Clark. Lot on Dearborn st., near Madison. Lot on Dearborn st., near Monroe. Lot on Lake, corner of Clinton. Water lot on the South Branch, near Madison st. Water lot on the South Branch, near Adams st. Water lot on the South Branch, near Harrison st. Water lot on the South Branch, near South st. Water lot on Empire Slip, on Twelfth st. Lot on Carpenter, near Lake st. The above property is first class and can be purchased at reasonable figures. Apply to REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn st. je2-c704-3t

FOR SALE.—A new Flouring Mill, rigged for Merchant and Custom work, located on the outlet of Geneva Lake. One of the best water powers in the State of Wisconsin, and is one of the best wheat growing situations in the West. On the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. For further particulars, address R. W. WARREN, Geneva, Walworth county, Wisconsin. je2-c733-10t

FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable residences at Lake View, about an acre of ground handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, two story house, concrete cellar, house newly painted inside and out and newly papered, marble mantles, with grates; barn with room for four horses, and carriage house for two carriages, and beautiful view of the Lake. Will be sold cheap if application be made at once. Address "A. B. D.", Post Office Box 3299. je2-c706-6t

FOR SALE—Store 20 Lake street, marble front, five stories and basement, 24x180 deep. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, 31 Clark st. je2-c685-12t

FOR SALE—Ten Lots in a body, on West Lake street in Block 34, Section 7, Township 39, Range 14. Also, five Lots in a body on Michigan avenue, in west half of Section 17, Township 39, Range 14. For particulars apply at Room No. 9 Masonic Temple, 88 Dearborn street. J. McMULLEN, Agent.

FOR SALE—Two stone front stores, 132 and 134 South Clark street; one frame store 137 near Monroe street, east side Clark; four brick stores, [illegible], and the entire block, extending to Adams street, South Clark street. Also, a number of residence lots on Washington and Randolph streets, in the vicinity and east of Union Park. Also, sixty acres of land on the Galena Railroad, nine miles from this city. J. M. MARSHALL, 27 South Clark street. my31-c634-6t

FOR SALE—The four-story marble front building, 170 South Clark street—24 feet front. Price, $15,000. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 60 Dearborn street, Room 8. my31 c612-6t

FOR SALE—$100,000 worth of Groceries, Dry Goods Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars. In payment for which part cash and part real estate will be received. [illegible] Address Post Office Box 123, or call at 246 Lake and 267 South Water st. [my31-c610-2t] J. A. DANIELS.

FOR SALE—Two Copper Stills, six and a half (6½) feet in diameter, and two Copper Condensers, thirteen and a half (13½) feet by two and a half (2½) feet. Have been in use but a short time. Address Box 515, Pittsburg, Pa. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, two very superior toned 7 octave new Grand Square Pianos, finished with all the latest improvements. Full iron frame and over strung bass. They have carved legs, pedal and mouldings. They will be fully warranted. [illegible] Pianos tuned and repaired. W. T. REID. my31-c624-3t

FOR SALE—100,000 Red Oak Sorghum Barrel Staves and Heading. Orders from the country solicited. Call at corner of Ferry and Market streets, on Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Lumber Track, Chicago. HURLBUT BROS. & CO. Post Office Box 3663. my31-c603-4t

FOR SALE—Real Estate. 30 lots between Lake and Madison streets, west of Union Park. 50 lots in Higgins, Law & Co.'s addition; 30 lots on Archer Road and Halsted streets, South Branch. 40 feet on Hickory street, between Green Bay Road and Lake. 25 feet on Van Buren street, between Morgan and Aberdeen. 44 feet on North Wells street north of Division. 25 feet on North Wells street, between Erie and Huron. 30 feet on Ontario street—a first class residence lot; 317 feet river front, South Branch, 293 feet deep. 100 feet river front, South Branch, near Jackson street; 25 acres land between State and Lasalle streets. Houses and lots on Washington, Hinsdale and Indiana avenues. Improved farms and lands in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, &c. And other property, for sale by GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. my31-c600-4t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY.—A valuable Country Residence [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Drug Clerk. [illegible] "APOTHECARY," Tribune office, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible] O. H. PARSONS, Tribune office, [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible] Address FRANK, [illegible]

WANTED—Business. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell in Chicago a new Book [illegible] Apply at once at 31 LaSalle street. CHURCH & GOODMAN. [illegible]

WANTED—Two Brass Finishers, and one Brass Moulder. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a young man from the country [illegible] respectable. [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by an energetic young man, lately from [illegible] "T L S," Tribune office. [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 worth of second-hand Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry and Furs [illegible] M. PFLAUM, P. O. Box 1180. [illegible]

WANTED—A Situation. A young man desires employment in a wholesale or retail grocery or commission house. [illegible] Address R. B., Tribune office. [illegible]

WANTED.—To Druggists. Wanted a situation as Clerk by a German who has had many years experience [illegible] Address "S C S," [illegible]

WANTED—A middle-aged gentleman, without any family, wishes to secure boarding place in the rural part of the city [illegible] Address "W G D," Tribune office [illegible]

WANTED—Information of W. J. CHADWICK, residence or place of business. [illegible] Address "Mrs. C.," Box 263. [illegible]

WANTED—By a man of several years experience in business [illegible] Dry Goods or Groceries preferred. Address "A," [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man of several years experience, a situation as Book keeper or Clerk. [illegible] Address "IVAN," [illegible]

WANTED.—A rare chance for business men to invest in a legitimate business, which pays eight hundred per cent upon [illegible] Kansas and the Northwestern States. [illegible] H. TILDEN & G. W. MADOX. [illegible]

WANTED—A smart, active Boy, about eighteen years old, to work in a Saloon. One that understands tending bar preferred. Apply immediately at 91 East Randolph street, to D. B. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Carriage Trimmer at the Novelty Carriage Works, [illegible] Adams street. [illegible]

WANTED.—A good Compositor (German), a sober and industrious man, wishes to get a permanent situation in a printing office in Chicago, but without night work. Inquire at the Harbor Shop of G. C. SCHEIBER, [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a Tavern Stand and Farm of 160 acres, Stock and Farming Utensils, for a stock of goods. Address "J D S," Post Office, Armenia, Juneau County, Wis. [illegible]

WANTED—Book Keeper. An experienced and competent Book keeper, quick and accurate in accounts, [illegible] Address "BOOK KEEPER," P. O. Box 2351, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—A Boy to do office work. Apply at 123 Wabash avenue, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man who has been a practical Book-keeper for several years, a situation as Book Keeper, or as Shipping or Entry Clerk in some good business house. [illegible] Address Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—Real Estate. I have orders to purchase several well located residences. [illegible] Apply to F. A. GILMORE, Real Estate Agent, [illegible] Clark street, Room 5. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Piano in exchange for 80 acres of Prairie Land, in [illegible] County, this State, valued at $1 per acre. Apply to Post Office Box 793. [illegible]

WANTED—A Situation as Book-keeper. [illegible] Water street. [illegible] I refer by permission to Messrs. [illegible] H. W. Clarke, Esq. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell Union Envelopes [illegible] Post Office Box 4423. [illegible] Send stamp for Circulars. [illegible]

WANTED—Canvassers, male and female, to sell a NEW and valuable Engraving—Abbott's History of the Civil War, and other popular works—sold only by Agents. CLARKE & CO., 126 Lake street. [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondents.—Four young soldiers wish to correspond with as many Union and fun-loving young ladies as may see fit to reply to this advertisement. All correspondence strictly confidential. Photographs exchanged if desired. Address Eugene St. Clair, Frank Sansburn, Orlando Chester, or Thomas Williams, [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Me. [illegible]

$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles. 15 circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me. [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Family to knit their own [illegible] Celebrated Knitting Machines. [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott, the most reliable, attractive and popular historical writer of the age. First volume now ready. [illegible] O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, [illegible] Post Office Box 958. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Three furnished rooms to rent with board, at 19 Michigan avenue. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated at 223 South Clark street during the Convention. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Rooms and board. A handsome suit of four unfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board, in a private family, [illegible] children preferred, unless pretty young. "S S," care Post Office Box 1573. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Board for two single gentlemen can be had with a private family by applying at 18 South Halsted street. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board, can be obtained at 65 Fourth avenue. References exchanged. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated with good board and rooms by applying at 82 Van Buren street. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two pleasant suits of rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home can be found, in a quiet private family, in a desirable neighborhood, [illegible] References given and required. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few boarders wanted at 286 West Randolph street, [illegible] References given and required. [illegible]

BOARDING—A few day boarders wanted at 57 Washington street. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A new Cottage, with eight rooms. The Lot is large, having barn, cistern, &c. [illegible] WM. HANSBROUGH, 83 Randolph st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Until November. Furnished House, 82 Pine street. Possession given the middle of June. Inquire on the premises. [illegible]

TO RENT—House 151 S. Green street—$450 per annum. Apply to PETER SHIMP. [illegible]

TO RENT—Storage room, Cellar and first floor. Apply at 183 Randolph street. [illegible]

TO RENT.—Hotel to rent, furniture for sale. One of the best hotels in the city of Chicago. [illegible] Address "HOTEL," P. O. Box 2471. [illegible]

TO RENT—Tenements in the new block on Elm street, corner of Clark—[illegible] Apply to L. D. OLMSTEAD & CO., corner of Clark and LaSalle streets. [illegible]

Found.

FOUND.—Came into my enclosure, May 20th, a Medium Sized Red Cow, [illegible] JOHN LYONS, [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On the 30th of May, a large Red and White Spotted Cow, [illegible]

LOST.—A Red Cow. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year $10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week .20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year 8.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year 5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00) 1.50
" 4 copies [illegible]
" 10 copies [illegible]
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club 20.00
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The news from Vicksburg is to the 29th and no change in the situation is reported. The Federal gunboat Cincinnati has been sunk by the rebel batteries, with a loss of nearly thirty persons on board. The Cincinnati was one of the boats brought out at Carondelet, near St. Louis, in 1862 by Mr. Eads. The disaster is given in detail in our dispatches. The close investment of Vicksburg by Gen. Grant continues. Rebel deserters, (gentlemen not ordinarily to be trusted, to any great extent,) bring important rumors that the cessation of hostilities had taken place to allow the women and children to leave Vicksburg, and also that the rebels were on scant rations, with surrender or starvation not very remote, unless external aid interposes to save them.

Our advices from Springfield report an outbreak of K. G. G. resistance to the Government, at Decatur in this State, in which a deputy Sheriff was shot. The parties concerned in the affair are now in custody under strong military guard. Hints are also forwarded of some disturbance in Williamson county, which will find the Government officials prompt at its suppression. Our Cincinnati special dispatch announces the kindred fact of the sentence of Brinsmade, the Union county rioter. Altogether, taking the full amount of evidence elsewhere presented, which may be grouped under the general classification of the griefs of Illinois Copperheads, it is very substantially shown, by what we publish this morning, that disloyalty in print or in overt act in this State will be punished and suppressed, and secesh journalists and sympathizers everywhere in Gen. Burnside's department must assume the virtue of loyalty, even if they have it not. The Government, with an army in the field to crush the rebellion, is too powerful to be flouted and assailed at home. A curfew has sounded for the fire in the rear.

The intelligence from Gen. Banks' department is of a most interesting and important character. A Federal movement northward from Bayou Sara, and a severe battle near Port Hudson has been followed by a substantial Federal victory won by Auger's division.

Under the head of news discredited or in doubt, must be classed the fall of Puebla, and the removal of General Hunter, both of which events, recently affirmed, are now denied. It is the third dispatch in each case that will give the weight of evidence.

The news from Tennessee, of the successful workings of Gen. Paine's experiment of free labor on slave plantations, throws a flood of light on a dark question, What shall be done with the blacks? We are arriving at a solution very fast. Make soldiers of them to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. Make "hired men" of them and substitute the pay roll for the lash, contented and compensated labor for the drudgery of the bondman. The present aspect, though but the beginning, is full of promise.

The heart of every Illinoisan will warm with the emotion inspired by the Cairo dispatch announcing the arrival of the great Sanitary Supply Expedition at that place, *en route* to aid our Illinois wounded soldiers at Vicksburg. Even the Springfield Copperhead Legislature, though without a quorum, were shamed into passing yesterday an appropriation of $100,000 in aid of our wounded troops. We do not learn that any such influences have reached the State Treasurer Starne, but, indeed, it was not to be expected.

MR. DRAKE'S SPEECH.

We give in another column, in our full report of the proceedings of the Canal Convention yesterday, the stirring and able speech of Hon. D. D. Drake, of St. Louis. It was made after the regular business of the Convention was closed for the day, when by express vote of the Convention, and the announcement of President Hamlin, the widest latitude was given to remark and the speakers left wholly unconfined. Mr. Drake's speech was a noble and powerful outburst in behalf of the Union, the war, and for the utter extinction of all the enemies of the Government, Slavery included. Coming as it did from the member recently elected to the Constitutional Convention, from the free city of St. Louis, the metropolis of a Slave State, it was welcomed by the vast audience as a proof what genuine Missouri loyalty means, and on what issue she has elected Mr. Drake. Is it not a rebuke to timid-minded men in States, not cursed by slavery? Mr. Drake's speech will be read throughout the North.

Resolutions of the Board of Public Works.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Public Works, at a meeting held yesterday:

WHEREAS, the Canal Convention to be held to-day in this city, is a subject of general interest throughout all the Northern States, and promises to be one of the most important events in the history of Chicago, and

WHEREAS, at this Convention, not only the general commercial relations of the Northwest and other sections of our common country will be considered, but the question of enlarging and improving the canals and the great thoroughfare of communication between the Northwest and the seaboard, and particularly the improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the Illinois River, all of which projects are of vital interest to the city of Chicago, and

WHEREAS, Out of all these projects must arise important questions connected with the public works of the city in the care of this Board, and particularly with those which belong to the river and harbor, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Public Works, with their Chief Engineer and Secretary, as having the immediate charge of the public improvements of the city, will attend the meetings of the Canal Convention, and during this session will suspend so much of their ordinary business as will be consistent with their duties.

Resolved, That this Board regards with great interest and favor the proposed canal enlargements, and that they will, to the extent of their ability, furnish any desired information concerning the proposed ship canal connection of the Chicago River and harbor, and will in general gladly render the guests of the city all possible assistance in connection with the great objects of the Convention.

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, } Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago.

RETURN OF THE HONORED COLORS OF THE 19TH ILL.—A year ago last fall, a Committee consisting of Alex. White, Hon. R. S. Wilson, Robert Harvey, John Stewart, Wm. James, P. Macfarlane, D. H. Colvin and several others, visited the 19th Illinois regiment at Paducah, and presented a beautiful stand of colors. The regiment, under Grant has been in several severe engagements and won imperishable renown. Last evening Col. Chatian returned the flag to the same committee, as a memento of the war, exhibiting, by the numerous bullet-holes, the terrible ordeals through which this noble regiment has passed. The presentation took place at the Brigg's House. Col. Chatian made the presentation speech. He was replied to by Robt. Harvey, esq., who received the flag on behalf of the Committee. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, I. N. Arnold, Gov. Washburne of Maine, and E. B. Washburne, Provost Marshal James, and distinguished strangers were present, and participated in the ceremonies. Mine Host of the Briggs House, entertained those present in their usual hospitable manner, and the whole affair passed off very pleasantly. Col. Chatian returns to his regiment at Corinth, this evening.

A Rebel Plaint and Project.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Richmond [illegible]